

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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LOMEYKO CITES GORBACHEV ON POSSIBLE SOVIET REASSESSMENT

LD091717 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, criticized the U.S. attitude toward space weapons at the Geneva arms limitations talks. Lomeyko, who is visiting Finland, stresses that the Soviet Union adheres strictly to the superpower agreement according to which nuclear weapons and space weapons must be discussed at the Geneva talks in connection with each other. According to Lomeyko, the USSR is, however, prepared for a normalization of superpower relations. Here is a report by Marja Nikkilae:

[Nikkilae] The ministry -- whose Press Department head Vladimir Lomeyko is currently visiting Finland -- received a new head only about 1 week ago. In the outside world, new Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is very little known. Lomeyko said in the interview that Shevardnadze (?had long been) in the service of the party, 10 years in the Central Committee and now (?elected) as full member of the Politburo. He considers Shevardnadze well prepared for his new post. [passage indistinct]

Lomeyko notes, however, that [passage indistinct]. It is clear, however, that General Secretary Gorbachev has now assumed the most prominent position in Soviet foreign policy appearances. Next November in Geneva [words indistinct] President Ronald Reagan.

In his interview today Lomeyko does not [words indistinct] hopes that this summit meeting will bring concrete results, for instance, in space armaments. At present talks are underway in Geneva between the superpowers, and it is the task of their delegations to discuss concrete issues connected with nuclear and space weapons. [passage indistinct] in the past few days [words indistinct] that the Soviet Union is prepared for a normalization of superpower relations. Referring to the Geneva arms limitation talks Lomeyko makes it clear that the Soviet Union strictly adheres to the premise that the limitation of medium-range, strategic, and space weapons must be discussed in connection with each other. The superpowers agreed last January that they would start talks on nuclear and space weapons linked with each other.

Today, Lomeyko did not want to comment on the report by THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper according to which the Soviet Union would now be prepared to soften its attitude toward space weapons research. Instead he said that the United States is not at present willing to see space weapons as part of the entire set of problems.

[Begin Lomeyko recording in Russian with superimposed Finnish translation] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said, if the United States if going to continue to occupy such a position it will force the Soviet Union to reassess the situation; in other words to reconsider the continuation of the Geneva talks. [end recording]

At the present time, however, it is clear that the Soviet leadership has set out to test the West's response. One barometer will be the bilateral meeting, already quite certain, between the foreign ministers of the superpowers during the CSCE 10th anniversary celebrations in Helsinki.

CHERNYSHEV ON U.S. 'COUNTERVAILLANCE' PREPARATIONS

LD091614 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev

Washington is forging ahead with preparations of the material base for effecting the U.S.-proclaimed strategy of "countervailance" between the U.S. and the USSR. Fresh proof of that came after the White House announced the decision of the President of the United States to "modernize" the national stocks of strategic raw materials and materials in short supply which would be needed in case of a military conflict.

According to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, the chief task of the "countervailance" strategy which serves as the basis for the U.S. military doctrine is to ensure preparedness for war and for attaining complete and undisputable U.S. superiority. Preparations are under way for a prolonged and a "limited" nuclear warfare, as well as for a prolonged war with the use of conventional weapons only against the USSR and its allies simultaneously at several military theaters. Washington's course is realized within the framework of a large-scale program for a radical modernization of the U.S. Armed Forces in the 1980s-1990s, and for expanding emergency possibilities of the arms industry and the country as a whole.

The buildup of strategic reserves is an integral element of that dangerous course. A spokesman for the White House said that the aim of the U.S. policy in that field was to create national reserves which would be sufficient to meet military, industrial and basic civilian needs in a three-year global conflict with the use of conventional arms. According to the latest decision of the U.S. President, the value of the stocks of 42 strategic materials should be 6.7 billion dollars. But this is not the limit.

It should not be forgotten that the present U.S. Administration formulated the following task for the arms industry of the country: In case of a conflict situation it should ensure mass production of weapons with up to one-half of the gross national product to be spent for military purposes. Recalling that during the War in Vietnam the U.S. spent up to 9 per cent and in Korea -- up to 15 per cent of its GNP annually, it becomes clear that the case in point is unprecedented plans of the U.S. leadership for the preparation of the country for a prolonged and large-scale warfare.

To fulfill this task the White House needs expanded state reserves of strategic materials. The appetites of U.S. strategists keep increasing, while the United States' own reserves are insufficient. That is why vast regions of the world are proclaimed zones of "vital interests" of the United States. Besides, Washington is trying to fasten the developing countries of Asia, Africa and South America to itself so as to manage their natural riches freely. Plundering other countries and peoples, the United States at the same time is drawing them into its militarist preparations in a bid to make them accomplices in the dangerous plans threatening universal peace.

ZHOLKVER ON GORBACHEV REPLY TO U.S. SCIENTISTS

LD082137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The world press and prominent state and public figures of many countries continue to comment on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the American Union of Concerned Scientists. Here is Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer.

American scientists, in their appeal to the leaders of the USSR and the USA, have again raised a question that is of concern to the widest circles of world public. It is about the prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space, which would have the most dangerous consequences for the whole of mankind. This is understood by scientists more clearly than by anyone else, and by no means only by American scientists. Just in the last few days 350 leading scientists of the FRG in particular came out against Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative in space. But is it even still possible to prevent the arms race in outer space? The USSR believes that a practical solution to this problem is possible, given political will and a sincere desire to try and achieve this aim. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's reply to the American scientists clearly confirms that the Soviet Union has such a desire and will. On behalf of the Soviet leadership it is quite definitely stated that the USSR will not take the first step in carrying arms into outer space. I would remind you that our country 2 years ago introduced a moratorium on sending antisatellite weapons into outer space. Now it has again been emphasized that this moratorium will be valid as long as other states behave in the same manner. On the table in Washington lies our proposal that both sides should stop work on the creation of new antisatellite devices, and that the devices of this type which the USSR and the United States already have, including those whose tests have not been completed, should be destroyed. Moreover, our country has made a radical proposal to the UN -- a projected treaty on the banning of the use of force in outer space, and of force from outer space towards earth. This initiative was supported by the overwhelming majority of states. If the American delegation had not voted against it, the question of space weapons could have been closed once and for all. The question of banning the creation, testing and deployment of strike space systems is presently being discussed at the Soviet-American negotiations at Geneva. We are sincerely striving to achieve an accord on such a total ban, and we invite the American leadership to drop the plans being hatched for the militarization of outer space. The American side's actions in the near future will show which decision the U.S. Administration prefers.

U.S. ACCELERATING PRODUCTION OF FIRST STRIKE WEAPONS

LD092340 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From "News and Views" program]

[Text] At a ceremony at Dyess airbase in Texas, the first B-1B bomber has been handed over to the Strategic Air Command. Dmitriy Zakharov comments.

Spokesmen for the Rockwell International company say this is one of the best systems the American strategic air force has ever been armed with. A B-1 can fly at low altitudes which allows it to approach targets unnoticed. This guarantees the suddenness factor which is necessary for delivering the first strike. The B-1 bomber is to become part of the triad, the complex of United States strategic armaments. This complex is being modernized at a high speed of late. Last month alone saw the decision to produce D-5 missiles for Trident submarines in addition to the introduction of B-1 bombers. The manufacture of MX missiles has begun. Though these components of the triad differ they have one common feature. Like the bomber all of them are first strike weapons.

But what about the assurances of American diplomats in Geneva about the desire to cut down armaments? Apparently the talks are meant as a distraction to calm down public opinion. This happened before when the United States decided to station new missiles in Western Europe and used the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva for dragging out time.

This makes one think that the arms build-up is the goal and Washington's political maneuvering is a means of reaching it. What makes it develop ever new arms systems? According to the plans of the White House they should guarantee its military superiority that will allow the United States to impose its order on the rest of the world. This policy is very dangerous. (?Great) production capacities and millions of people are involved in its implementation. Thousands of millions of dollars are invested in it. The growth in the number of military programs leads to the transition of the country to military [word indistinct]. The United States is being transformed into a giant conveyor belt for the production of weapons. The process is picking up speed and influencing political developments that impose the course of militarization on the United States regardless of the feelings of the Americans.

Because of inertia the process threatens to become a dominating force in shaping the present generation and the generations to come in the United States. Washington's military plans will inevitably undermine and destroy existing agreements and make it impossible to conclude new ones.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE CITED ON SPACE-BASED WEAPONS

LD091739 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Campinas July 9 TASS -- The 35th Pugwash conference has closed here. The conference centered on the need to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space. The statement by the Pugwash Council on the results of the conference mirrors the view of the participants that the attempts at implementing the programme for strategic anti-missile defence with space based elements is conducive to a further build-up of the arms race and a growth of the threat of nuclear war.

The statement stresses that the developments make it even more necessary for the NATO nuclear powers to commit themselves not to be the first to use the nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is known to make unilaterally such a commitment. The document points out the need for the speediest conclusion of a treaty on an end to all nuclear weapons tests.

The Pugwash Council has expressed the wish that the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and President Ronald Reagan of the USA in November this year should bring about an improvement of mutual relations between the USSR and the USA and a lessening of international tensions.

The participants in the conference have expressed deep concern about the aggravation of the conflict situation in Central America, especially in connection with the foreign support for the Nicaraguan "contras" and urged the governments to support not by words but in action the efforts of the Contadora Group aimed at a peaceful settlement.

TASS CITES INTERNATIONAL SPACE CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

LD051704 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Stockholm July 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov and Aleksandr Yevdokimov report:

"Space arms and international security," such is the topic of a representative international conference which opened at Saltsjjobaden, not far from the Swedish capital.

Inaugurating the conference on behalf of the Swedish Government, minister at the Ministry of Industry (Energy), Birgitta Dahl pointed to the necessity of preventing a new round of arms race in space which threatens the entire system of international security. Noting great importance of observing the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems in the present conditions, Birgitta Dahl emphasized special significance of the agreement reached between the USSR and USA in January that problems of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth be discussed at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The hopes that reliable security can be ensured through technological development are a dangerous illusion, the Swedish minister said.

One of high officials of the U.S. Department of Defence, Frank Gaffney, addressing the plenary meeting tried to justify the United States "Strategic Defence Initiative" and the efforts of the U.S. Administration to develop that program, making reference to the information, which is not in keeping with reality, that the USSR is ahead of the United States in the sphere. Contrary to obvious facts he asserted that the "SDI" program does not lead to the violation of the ABM Limitation Treaty.

The head of the Soviet delegation Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov emphasized in his speech in this connection that the "Strategic Defence Initiative" is one of the most important elements of creating the potential of first-strike weapons which it is now sought to spread to outer space.

The implementation of that program will give an impetus to a fresh spiral of the arms race and to the emergency of ever more dangerous types of arms. All this contradicts the spirit and letter of the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems which is a corner stone in the entire process of arms limitation and ensurance of strategic stability. This is why it is now important as never before that, as the Soviet Union suggests, an arms race in space be prevented, and that the nuclear arms be reduced substantially till they are eliminated completely.

The head of the Indian delegation at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, Ambassador M. Dubey said in his speech that the assertions of representatives of the U.S. Administration that the SDI program has a nature of research are hypocrisy. New dangerous types of arms are actually being created now. Therefore, the implementation of the U.S. plans will lead to the destabilization of the situation in the world which poses a threat to all countries and peoples.

VELIKHOV, OTHERS ATTEND GENEVA ANTINUCLEAR FORUM

PM080928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fruitful Discussion"]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jul -- The international colloquium on the theme "Nuclear War, the Threat of the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and Their Consequences" has ended work here. A lively exchange of opinions was held over 3 days on questions of limiting the arms race and of disarmament, in which a whole series of eminent scientists and specialists from the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America took part. Great interest was aroused by the reports by the Soviet participants -- Ye. P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician G. A. Arbatov; A. A. Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and A. A. Kokoshin, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against Nuclear War.

Summing up the results of the colloquium's work, its organizers stressed that the discussion that was held was fruitful and will promote the further growth of international public awareness of the need to take effective measures to prevent the nuclear danger and strengthen peace and stability.

U.S. CORPORATIONS DEVELOPING VARIOUS SPACE WEAPONS

LD091608 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 9 TASS -- More than 20 big American corporations, the Pentagon's contractors, are engaged in developing various systems of space weapons and the strategy of their most effective use, reports the journal DISSENT. Among them are such giants of the military-industrial complex as TRW, Rockwell International, Lockheed, and General Research. Work is vigorously under way to develop ground and space-based laser weapons, beam weapons at the scientific-research centres of the military-industrial complex in Los Alamos, the Livermore Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and the Charles Stark Draper Laboratory. Besides, the American Defence Preparedness Association, which is engaged in questions of distribution of military contracts, made a long list of corporations which are interested in and have the necessary technology for creation of new types of space weapons.

The journal believes the expenditures for the research work to develop an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements alone will cost almost 52,000 million dollars, but not 26,000 million dollars as the administration asserts. The cost of the whole "star wars" program will exceed a trillion dollars.

Reagan's "star wars" program, DISSENT points out, is the program of hitting the first nuclear strike since it is a component part of the American nuclear strategy which is targetted above all at the use of nuclear weapons in offensive purposes.

The journal expresses confidence that realization of the White House's plans of creating a new broad-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements will lead to a new extremely dangerous round of the arms race, still greater stockpiling of destructive systems of nuclear weapons.

PM081919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Text] The year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory has entered its second half. The brass-band sounds of festive military marches have died away in the May air. Also behind us is 22 June -- the day of the summer solstice and of bitter memories for us. Yes, the memory of the terrible events of the war years lives in the heart of every Soviet person. Nothing will be able to destroy it. The lessons of World War II remind people how important and necessary to them peace is. The people who live today are particularly acutely aware that peace has especially great value nowadays, when a new world war would mean catastrophe for mankind.

The foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, their ideas and proposals, and the wide range of their peace initiatives have been dictated by concern for preserving and strengthening peace. These ideas and initiatives meet with the understanding and support of the progressive public, as indicated by foreign responses to the Soviet leaders' recent foreign policy statements and to the results of the work of the 3d USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 11th Convocation.

For many years the Soviet Union has been Yugoslavia's biggest foreign trade partner. Borad economic cooperation exists between our countries. Here is just one recent example of this cooperation: A floating dock with a lifting capacity of 60,000 metric tons was recently constructed for our country at a shipbuilding plant in the Yugoslav city of Trogir. In all, Yugoslav shipbuilders will build approximately 80 different ships uner orders from Sudimport before the end of the current 5-year period.

The report about M.S. Gorbachev's visit to France scheduled for this fall at the invitation of F. Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, and about the meeting in Geneva with U.S. President R. Reagan has been greeted with tremendous interest around the world. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have always attached great significance to the development of personal contacts between statesmen and politicians of various countries as a means of improving mutual relations between them. Such contacts are especially important these days when tension has grown in the world.

Relations between the USSR and France are at present on the whole enjoying an upswing and have good prospects. In the present complex international situation the further development and consolidation of links between the two countries in all spheres, and above all in the political sphere, assume growing significance. Trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations are developing stably. At the same time, considerable reserves exist for their expansion and deepening.

But if we are to talk of Soviet-U.S. relations, they are at present at the stage when it is being determined not only what direction their development will take in the future but also what direction development in the world as a whole will take. Mankind is confronted with a choice: either an arms race in every direction and a growth of the danger of war, or a strengthening of universal security and a more durable peace for everyone.

Hence, the hopes which the world public is pinning on the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November are understandable. If this meeting takes place, UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar declared, it will undoubtedly promote the improvement of the international climate. He expressed the expectation that this meeting would be able to relax the climate and create a favorable atmosphere for the solution of the many problems which one has occasion to encounter daily. The UN secretary general expressed the wish that all countries, especially the strongest, should at last begin serious negotiations on disarmament issues. Such negotiations, in his opinion, must include the question of the nonmilitarization of space and could put an end to this problem. The thoughts expressed in this statement are to a certain extent typical if one acquaints oneself with the reactions to the news of the scheduled meeting in Geneva.

Serious impetus obviously needs to be given at a high political level to Soviet-U.S. relations. And it would be good to conduct matters in such a way so that everyone -- our peoples and other countries -- may be able to see that the policy courses of the USSR and of the United States are oriented not toward enmity and antagonism, but toward the quest for mutual understanding and peaceful development.

The telegram which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent to the U.S. President on the occasion of the American national holiday, Independence Day, contains an appeal to the United States to join us in efforts to strengthen peace and international security. It expresses the hope that the Soviet Union's readiness for stable, constructive relations with the United States will be duly reciprocated.

New Sacrifices to the Ogre of War

Really, it is hard to count on success in the matter of improving relations between any two countries without reciprocity. And it is right here that we cannot overlook definite facts.

Let us familiarize ourselves with the chronicle of recent days.

It has been reported from Washington that the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved the allocation of \$292 billion to the military department in the next fiscal year. Commentators point out here that the sum allocated by the House of Representatives is slightly less than that approved by the Senate (which voted to allocate \$302.5 billion to the pentagon). Despite this, however, the administration has persuaded Congress to satisfy practically all its requests in the military sphere.

The Pentagon is getting funds for the construction of an additional number of MX missiles (21 of these missiles are already in production) and new missile-carrying Trident submarines and for the production of cruise and Pershing II missiles. Approximately \$2.5 billion will be spent on work on realizing the "star wars" program.

The official ceremony of the handover of the first B-1 strategic bomber to the U.S. Air Force has taken place at an air force base in Nebraska. According to the Pentagon's plans, in only 3 years' time the fleet of these nuclear weapon carriers is to number no less than 100 machines, each of which is capable of carrying as many as 30 cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

The production of experimental models of the new Midgetman mobile ICBM and the holding of flight tests are being prepared. The Pentagon has just concluded contracts for this work with the well-known Martin Marietta Corporation. It is planned to conduct the first flight tests in 3 years' time and to commence the missiles' combat deployment in 7 years' time.

As we can see, waves of militarist intoxication are increasingly shrouding the United States.

Special mention should be made of the "star wars" program. Within its framework the U.S. military department recently granted contracts for the development and construction of two of the latest types of ground radar stations to the Westinghouse Electric and Raytheon Corporations. The stations are regarded as one of the chief components of the space offensive arms system.

The attempt to militarize space is fraught with unpredictable consequences and is the most serious threat to peace today. Individual politicians in the West are endeavoring to convince the public that it is not at all a question of shifting the arms race to space but only of a new stage of research, which will almost in itself lead to a reduction in nuclear arms and exclude nuclear war from the life of society.

Such a thesis is not new. As long ago as 1892, addressing a pacifist congress in Switzerland, the arms magnate Alfred Nobel, who was well known in his time, said: "It is possible that my dynamite manufacturing plants will put an end to war more quickly than your congresses. On the day that two army corps find themselves in a position to destroy each other in a few seconds, civilized mankind will renounce in horror the very idea of war."

The prophecy has not come true. Since then mankind has lived through two world wars. And to suggest to people today that a new, space twist to the arms race spiral will deliver them from the threat of nuclear war is to deceive them in a most shameless and unscrupulous way.

Space must serve peace. The Soviet Union declares most definitely that it will not be the first to march into space with weapons. It will make every effort to persuade other countries, and the United States in particular, not to take such a fateful step, which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and give a boost to an uncontrolled arms race in all directions.

And now another circumstance with a direct bearing on the arms race, whose flywheel the U.S. military-industrial complex is continuing to spin.

We more and more frequently hear from across the ocean about the difficulties now being encountered by the U.S. economy: The foreign trade deficit is growing rapidly; in the first quarter of this year the gross national product increased just 0.3 percent; the automotive industry, metallurgy, machine tool building, and housing construction are experiencing difficulties.

Many representatives of U.S. business circles consider it necessary to take measures to reduce the federal budget deficit in order to eliminate these difficulties, which indicate the possible approach of an economic slump in the country. Nonproductive military spending, whose scale is continuing to grow and is reaching astronomic sums, is the chief cause of the budget deficit. There is no denying that the United States is a rich country, but the recklessness with which people there are making more and more new sacrifices to the ogre of war today could cost it and its people dear.

The Nimitz Remains

The Pentagon has announced that a powerful U.S. naval formation consisting of the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, the battleship North Carolina, the missile destroyer Kidd, and landing ships with 1,800 marines on board is to remain off the coast of Lebanon "indefinitely." They arrived in the eastern Mediterranean, as is known, on the pretext of the need to "combat terrorism." The incident with the U.S. Boeing-727 aircraft, which was seized together with a group of American passengers by Shi'ite Muslims and held by them at Beirut Airport for more than 2 weeks, served as the specific reason for concentrating large U.S. naval forces in that region.

Last Sunday the U.S. hostages were released and returned home. After this, and despite this, Washington announced "sanctions," including measures to "isolate" Beirut International Airport. U.S. airlines have been banned from making cargo and passenger flights to Beirut. Similar steps are also demanded of other countries whose aircraft fly there. A State Department spokesman declared that "disobedient" ones will be denied the right to land at U.S. airports.

Then came the announcement that the squadron headed by the Nimitz is to remain off the Lebanese coast. What can be said about this?

Casting your mind's eye over postwar history, it is not hard to notice that during these years not one country has been so keen on "showing its muscle" as the United States. Sometimes the show has turned into downright brigandage. The salvos of the American 16-inch guns whose sheels exploded in Lebanon's mountain settlements still echo in the memory of the Lebanese and the whole world. Then they were the 16-inch guns of the New Jersey. Today the North Carolina's barrels are trained on Lebanon.

Washington's designs are of a sinister nature. R. McFarlane, the president's assistant for national security affairs, bluntly told journalists that a strike might be made "against two or three strategic targets in the Near East." But perhaps not only Beirut Airport and not only Lebanon are in the United States sights today? For the U.S. military presence in the Near East today is not only the squadron headed by the Nimitz. Some 900 American servicemen are being transferred to Jordan to participate in the U.S.-Jordanian "Shadow Hawk" maneuvers now under way. Preparations are being made to transport large subunits of U.S. Armed Forces to Egypt and Oman, where other maneuvers, "Bright Star" will begin soon.

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CC 5

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Dangerous symptoms! The actions of the American military arouse a resolute rebuff in the world. Lebanese Prime Minister R. Karami described them as aggression. He rejected U.S. statements alleging that Lebanon has become a country of terrorism. If terrorism does exist, the Lebanese prime minister said, it is as a result of U.S. policy, which has always ignored international law and international agreements, and the responsibility for acts of terrorism in the region is borne by the United States itself, which pursues a policy of all-around support for the Israeli aggressors.

The policy of "gunboats" and the "big stick" has never produced laurels for anyone in the past, nor can it bring success today. Soberness in assessments, restraint in words and actions, realism and goodwill -- this is probably the most suitable recipe for resolving disputes and the disagreements and conflicts which, unfortunately, arise so frequently on our small planet nowadays with imperialism's complicity.

UK PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE HEAD GREETES GROMYKO

LD092104 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Sir Anthony Kershaw, head of a visiting delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, chairman of the committee, sent the following letter to the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko:

His Excellency Mr. Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Dear Mr. Gromyko,

On the occasion of the first visit to Moscow by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, it is my privilege to convey to you the committee's congratulations on your recent assumption of the office of chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After your long experience as your country's minister of foreign affairs your assumption of this high office is greatly welcomed by all concerned, as we are, to see a continuing improvement in the relations between our two countries.

Your contribution in the past to the cause of international understanding and cooperation has been widely recognized in the United Kingdom. In your new office as the foremost representative of the Soviet state, we hope and trust that your experience and wisdom in this field will continue to be brought to bear on the many serious and difficult problems which confront the nations of the world.

[Signed] Sir Anthony Kershaw MC MP

SHULTZ' VISIT TO THAI-CAMBODIAN BORDER VIEWED

U.S. Military Aid Noted

LD092119 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Bangkok July 9 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived in Thailand during his two-week voyage to a number of South-East Asian and Pacific countries, made a tour along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The secretary visited units of the Thai Armed Forces deployed in the area to see how the Washington-supplied weapons were used and made a stop at one of the bases of anti-Kampuchean counter-revolutionary forces. The UPI news agency notes that it was the first time an American official of such a rank visited the northern border of Thailand.

Shultz received the ring-leaders of anti-Kampuchean groupings and pledged continued U.S. assistance to them. According to UPI, starting from 1982, the CIA has been supplying annually millions of dollars to those bandits through its conduits. And now the U.S. Congress is to consider a bill on making available an additional five million dollars in military aid to the counter-revolutionaries.

Local observers note that during the meetings the U.S. secretary of state held with Thai leaders he kept campaigning actively for drawing Thailand and other ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) countries into the orbit of aggressive U.S. strategy in that region and prodding them toward confrontation with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In a pompous ceremony Shultz signed an agreement under the terms of which Washington is to donate an additional three million dollars to those "afflicted" by combat operations on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier.

In the admission of the sides, one of the main topics discussed during the talks was further strengthening of relations between the two countries in the military field. Not long before the state secretary's tour the United States and Thailand agreed on the sale of 12 newest F-16 fighter-bombers to Bangkok. Thailand receives tanks, artillery guns and other combat equipment from across the ocean. According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, some of the weapons supplied to Bangkok flow directly to the bandits who stage attacks on the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Local observers also note that Shultz arrived in Bangkok at the very moment when the biggest ever U.S.-Thai military maneuvers, code-named Cobra Gold-85, are in progress.

'Conspiracy Against Peace'

LD091958 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] The American secretary of state, George Shultz, is touring Southeast Asian countries. A highlight of the tour is his visit to Thailand. Here is commentary by Viktor Olin.

Secretary of State Shultz is so interested in Thailand because its border areas are a kind of regional flashpoint. Along the border with Kampuchea there are all manner of armed groups that were booted out of the country after the overthrow of Pol Pot's regime of genocide in 1979. Their sallies into People's Kampuchea have caused unabating tensions on a local and regional scale.

It's not the secretary of state's aim, however, to help normalize the situation. In Bangkok he presented members of the anti-Kampuchean groups with a check for \$3 million, and used the occasion to attack Kampuchea, its system, and policy. It's unlikely that he managed to persuade many people that the 3 million are intended for so called humanitarian aid to refugees and groups unconnected with the Pol Pot bands. The champagne drinking ceremony at which the check was presented coincided with reports about a secret operation by the American Central Intelligence Agency in funding and guiding the subversive activities of anti-Kampuchean groupings, which center on the Pol Pot nucleus.

This obviously repeats the tactics used in America's undeclared war against Nicaragua where most of the funding of counterrevolutionary activities is done on the sly, with official aid used merely as a cover. There are other common elements in the administration's policy against Kampuchea and Nicaragua. Just as the halting of support for Central American counterrevolution would greatly help to settle the crisis situation in the region, so the withdrawal of aid from the enemies of Kampuchea would improve the situation in Indochina.

But Washington prefers to heighten tension both here and there and is trying to solve problems by force. Another aim of Secretary of State Shultz' tour is said to be to knock together a regional grouping of states for joint hostile actions against Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. The administration could use this kind of situation as a pretext to bring military pressure to bear in Indochina in the guise of aid to its allies, similar to a potential U.S. invasion of Nicaragua at the so-called request of pro-American regimes in Central America.

All told, the American leadership seems to follow a stereotype in its so-called defense of America's vital interests, or in other words, in its policy of state terrorism throughout the world. For these very interests it is trying to force a regime on the Kampuchean people like the Pol Pot regime, which exterminated more than 3 million Kampucheans in 1975 through 1979. The diplomatic mission of Secretary of State Shultz to Southeast Asia acquires against this backdrop, the nature of a conspiracy against peace and mutually beneficial cooperation in that part of the world.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON GOALS OF U.S., FRENCH SUMMITS

PM091309 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 28, 10 Jul 85 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobyshev "Observer's Opinion": "Dynamism and Love of Peace"]

[Text] The universal heightened interest in the reports published last week about M.S. Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France and his subsequent meeting with U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva has generated a spate of commentaries. There have been a particularly large number in the West and they are very varied in nature ranging from serious, in-depth commentaries to the superficial and speculative. As far as the serious commentaries go, one's attention focuses on two basic features.

First: The Soviet Union has again shown that it is doing everything possible to resolve the explosive problems now facing mankind and does not merely demonstrate a love of peace but consolidates it by concrete and constructive steps.

Second: The new Soviet leadership's dynamism is clearly manifested both in the country's internal affairs and in its foreign policy.

Attention is being drawn to the fact that France is the first capitalist country that M.S. Gorbachev plans to visit since his election as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In particular, wide coverage has been given to the comment by French External Relations Minister R. Dumas that M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with President F. Mitterrand, which will take place on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, provides evidence that the Soviet leader is paying special attention to France. The French newspaper LE MONDE in turn puts it like this: "The preference shown to the French President over Reagan indicates the heightening of the present Soviet leadership's interest in Europe. That was demonstrated last month by CEMA's proposal to the EEC on CEMA-EEC economic cooperation and on giving official form to such interrelations."

Well, we can accept that, especially since M.S. Gorbachev expressed himself clearly on that score quite recently when he stated our country's intention not to view the world solely from the viewpoint of Soviet-U.S. relations. What cannot be accepted is the view heard in the West that by "playing the European card," the Soviet Union has supposedly set itself the aim of "splitting Western Europe from the United States."

Let us be clear here. There is no card-playing involved, least of all by the USSR. Rather, there is a clear striving to further improve relations with France, as with the other West European countries, and to develop and strengthen ties with them in all spheres, which, in the acute and highly charged situation mankind is experiencing, is of a significance difficult to overestimate. As for the assertions that the USSR has set itself the goal of "splitting Western Europe -- both by the impudent imposition of its adventurist "star wars" plans, which threaten mankind's very future, by political dictat on a wide range of problems, and by economic pressure of the character of real warfare. The Soviet Union simply has nothing to do with that.

As for the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, which will be held 19-20 November in Geneva, the main thing, as far as we can see now, is to ensure that it is properly prepared, that its results are effective, and that the maximum use is made of the intervening months to resolve specific questions and, wherever possible, achieve appropriate accords.

Summing up what has been said about the agenda of M.S. Gorbachev's approaching meeting with R. Reagan, it may be presumed that attention will center on all the following questions: the themes of the Geneva, Stockholm, and Vienna talks, Soviet-U.S. relations, and explosive regional problems -- ranging from the Near East to Central America.

Of course, the Geneva dialogue between the leaders of the world's foremost two powers is important in itself. But clearly of even greater importance is the precise subject of that dialogue and the form that it will take. Everyone will probably agree that the discussions must inevitably center on questions of security and limiting the arms race. That problem has become all the more acute since the Geneva discussions have not only not produced any tangible results to date but have also clearly shown that the United States has deviated from the January accord on the talks' object and aims. Furthermore, the United States is going all out to accelerate its plans to extend the arms race to space, which of course does nothing to promote the Geneva talks' success.

In brief, there are more than enough extremely serious problems to be discussed. The Soviet side is approaching the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit with the utmost responsibility.

It is also approaching them with a broad view of things and the realization that the acute, dangerous situation that has taken shape in the world requires new approaches and a new philosophy. That was indicated in M.S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists, which urged the Soviet leader and the U.S. President to take a clear and irrevocable political decision to prevent the militarization of space. "Now more than ever before we need a far-sighted policy based on an understanding of the realities and the dangers we will inevitably face in the future if those people who can and must take the only right decision now shirk their responsibility," M.S. Gorbachev's answer says.

That is our position.

U.S. POLICY TERMED STATE TERRORISM, BANDITRY

TASS Observer

LD091613 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1413 GMT 9 Jul 85

["The Address of the Policy of State Terrorism is Well Known" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 9 Jul (TASS) -- TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev writes:

If it occurred to anyone to declare, for example, that the United States is outside the law, many people on earth, including within America itself, would undoubtedly laugh and feel sympathy for the unfortunate messiah who has assumed the right to divide countries and peoples into the legal and the illegal. Laughter is laughter, but President Reagan in speaking at an American Bar Association conference on Monday, really did, in the heat of chauvinist rhetoric, declare a number of countries whose policies do not please Washington as "outlaws." Thus, Iran, Libya, the DPRK, Cuba, and Nicaragua fall into the category of "outcasts." Reagan, in one of his "radio jokes" last year, declared the Soviet Union "outside the law." This was assessed as a "bad joke" from the head of the White House at that time. However, he has once again uttered this subject as a political credo, as state policy of ideological, political, and military confrontation with everyone not suiting the American Administration. Such a policy has a definite name: state terrorism and international banditry.

Working up a chauvinistic psychosis about so-called "international terrorism", the head of the White House stated that the United States will embark in the future on "acts of retribution" against other countries that Washington considers "involved in terrorist acts." It is not difficult to see that the Washington leaders would like to gain a completely free hand in the world arena, and resort to aggressive acts as they see fit, on the pretext of combatting terrorism. The present U.S. Administration is going in the direction of an increasingly overt offensive against national-patriotic and liberation movements and progressive regimes, and to the direct use of U.S. forces in other countries. On the pretext of combatting terrorism, Washington is itself committing one terrorist act after another in the international arena. Its arsenal includes acts of terrorism, subversion, fanning up undeclared wars, and the use of mercenary CIA gangs for the overthrow of legal governments. The actions of the U.S. Government, including the striving to "isolate" Beirut airport and thus inflict economic damage upon Lebanon, are genuine acts of terrorism. It is with the same aim that Washington has embarked upon slanders against Greece as well.

The policy of state terrorism pursued by U.S. leaders is particularly manifested in the support for bands comprising CIA mercenaries in Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua. Pol-Potites, the self-same butchers who brutally exterminated more than three million Cambodians, have become a support in the U.S. undeclared war against Cambodian people. President Reagan even sent a personal message to those gathered last month in one of the forgotten corners of African jungles for a "conference" of representatives of the cutthroats who are carrying out sabotage and killings in Angola, Afghanistan, Laos, and Nicaragua. This gathering was organized by the U.S. lobby organization "Citizens for America." As its leader, Lewis Lerman said, this organization fights "for the Reagan doctrine of conservatism and confrontation with the Soviet Union." The methods propagated by the aforementioned doctrine are evident from the actions carried out by the mercenaries and terrorists using U.S. dollars. Flouting all aspects of international law, the CIA and other U.S. special services are organizing mass killings in many parts of the world -- in Central America, southern Africa, and in Southeast Asia. Such activity by official Washington is incompatible with international law and is open arbitrary rule.

Druzhinin Commentary

LD091947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] President Reagan has made a speech to a meeting of the American Bar Association in which he stated that Nicaragua, Cuba, the DPRK, Libya, and Iran have created a federation of terrorist states which is waging a war against the United States. Therefore, the president said, international law gives the United States the right to self-defense. Aleksandr Druzhinin, All-Union Radio and Central Television political observer, comments on this statement:

[Druzhinin] It was no accident that the President elected an audience consisting of leading U.S. lawyers to make his attacks on independent states. U.S. policy, which is built on crude interference in other states' affairs and the use of military force on an international scale, is meeting growing criticism from the world public, and the Washington Administration has been forced to hurriedly seek some kind of legal grounds for it.

Indeed, what could be more convenient than to accuse a country against whom the United States is contemplating acts of aggression of being a breeding-ground of terrorism and posing a threat to U.S. security -- such is Washington's reasoning. After all, he who is being threatened has the right to defend himself, and that being so, an attack can always be presented as self-defense. One may try to give armed aggression the appearance of legitimate self-defense.

You will recall that is precisely what happened when the United States carried out its invasion of Grenada. In Washington, a small and an essentially defenseless state in the face of the huge U.S. military machine was accused of being a bridgehead for terrorist activity directed against the United States. And as far as Nicaragua is concerned -- in Washington -- preparing direct aggression against that country which is upholding its sovereignty and independence, they do not tire of claiming that Nicaragua is all but encroaching upon the security of America's borders and threatening U.S. vital interests.

So, the Washington Administration, turning the norms of international law inside out, is striving to replace them with a right to deal with the recalcitrant which is based on force of arms, a right to dictate its will to countries who refuse to follow in the wake of its policy.

But there is still another explanation as to why Washington is making such a noise now about international terrorism. By so doing they are hoping to distract attention from the actions of the United States itself, for whom terrorism has always been one of the main tools of carrying out its foreign policy course.

Let us go back to the example of Grenada, and to the undeclared war Washington is waging against Nicaragua. Let us turn to the situation in the Near East, and to U.S. policy toward Lebanon and certain other states of that region. Finally, let us recall the acts of subversion by the Central Intelligence Agency which are directed against governments which do not suit the United States, and American support in arms and money for many antipopular regimes.

Surely all this shows that it is precisely the United States which merits being called a center for the proliferation of international terrorism, and which has elevated such a policy to state level. The efforts of the Washington Administration to make such a policy appear legitimate will deceive nobody.

STOCKMAN RESIGNATION, PENTAGON BUDGET REMARKS LINKED

LD092233 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 10 TASS -- David Stockman, director of the U.S. Government Office of Management and Budget, has resigned. The news came as a surprise to many here, although his inevitable departure from the administration was the subject of much talk in Washington of late.

UPI news agency observes that Stockman was in trouble more than once when expressing views that were different from the White House's official line. But that is putting things too mildly. In 1981 he caused an uproar by admitting in an interview with the ATLANTIC magazine that the Reagan administration's economic policy collapsed and failed to attain its objectives. More over, Stockman described it as a "Trojan horse" for promoting the interests of the rich. During recent hearings at Congress, he said that there was no particular necessity to fully satisfy the administration's request for allocating 322.2 billion dollars to the Pentagon in the next financial year since, according to him the military-bureaucratic apparatus is more concerned over its benefits, rather than over the American people's security.

U.S. STUDENTS TURNED BACK AT BORDER FOR SMUGGLING

LD092032 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Two U.S. students have been turned back at a Soviet border checkpoint for trying to smuggle in over 1,000 publications hostile to the Soviet state. (?Arthur Moore) and (?Geoffrey Waykran) hid the anti-Soviet literature in their minivan. The students, one from Washington DC and the other from Indiana were expelled from Soviet territory and their vehicle was confiscated. Many other motorists were let through the checkpoint during the inspection of the minivan at the start of tourist trips to various destinations in the Soviet Union.

PRC VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS WITH ARKHIPOV

Arrival Reported

LD091146 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Yao Yilin has arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was met by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ivan Arkhipov, minister [of geology] of the USSR Yevgeniy Kozlovskiy, other officials. The ambassador of the People's Republic of China Li Zewang was among the welcoming party.

In a statement for the press, which was made upon arrival, Yao Yilin said, among other things, that he would have an exchange of opinions with Soviet leaders on the development of trade and economic links between the two countries and other questions of mutual interest. I hope, he said, that the visit will be crowned with success. This will promote normalisation of the Chinese-Soviet relations.

Trade to Increase Substantially

LD101349 Moscow TASS in English 1341 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Yao Yilin, deputy premier of the PRC State Council, who is on an official visit here at the Soviet Government's invitation.

The sides exchanged views on a wide range of questions of Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations. They confirmed their mutual interest in further expanding them. Some other problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

On the same day Ivan Arkhipov and Yao Yilin signed an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on trade turnover and payments in 1986-1990 and an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the PRC on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial installations in the PRC.

The documents provide for an annual expansion of mutual goods deliveries in the period to the year 1990 and name the industrial and other installations in the PRC in the reconstruction or construction of which the Soviet Union will take part.

In accordance with the agreement on trade turnover and payments, the USSR will supply China with machinery, equipment, transport means, raw materials, building materials and chemicals. The PRC will supply agricultural and industrial raw materials and consumer goods.

In accordance with the agreement the volume of mutual trade in the period from 1986 to 1990 will grow substantially and amount to about 12 billion roubles, and in 1990 to three billion roubles, that is, will almost double the level of 1985. Provision is made for cooperation in the construction of 7 new installations and reconstructing in the 17 installations in such fields as power generation, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, the chemical industry, transport, etc.

The USSR Government held a luncheon in the Kremlin in honour of Yao Yilin.

Ivan Arkhipov and Yao Yilin exchanged speeches during the luncheon.

U.S.-JAPANESE TIES, NAVY CHIEF VISIT VIEWED

LD092209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0240 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Washington, 9 July (TASS) -- Admiral James Watkins, chief of staff of the U.S. Navy, has left on an official visit to the Japanese islands. According to a Pentagon report, he will hold talks with high-ranking representatives of the Japanese Armed Forces and will visit a number of military bases and establishments.

As observers note, at the center of the talks will be the further strengthening of ties between the United States and Japan, the discussion of joint operations to patrol Japan's air and sea space in a radius of 1000 miles. The Pentagon has already been trying for a long time to get the Japanese Navy to take over the U.S. 7th Fleet functions in anti-submarine and anti-aircraft defense of maritime lines of communication in a vast zone of the Pacific Ocean stretching westwards from the island of Guam and northwards [as received] as far as the Philippines. Stepping up Japan's military role in this 1,000 mile zone satisfies the U.S. strategic design to redeploy part of its naval vessels and aircraft from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean in order to keep the oil-rich Persian Gulf region in the sight of American guns.

F-16 DEPLOYMENT CONTINUES U.S. FAR EAST STRATEGY

OW091007 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Nikolayev Commentary]

[Text] We will now broadcast military commentator Nikolayev's commentary on the continuing deployment of F-16 fighter-bombers to the U.S. airbase at Misawa in Aomori Prefecture, Japan.

On 3 July, eight F-16 fighter-bombers arrived at the Misawa airbase. It was in early April that the first batch of three F-16's were assigned to this base. Thus, Misawa now has 11 F-16's which can fly 1,000 kilometers with nuclear arms on board.

During his recent visit to the United States, Japan's Defense Agency Director General Kato promised Secretary of Defense Weinberger that the Japanese Government would not oppose the planned F-16 deployment at Misawa under a bilateral agreement. There are plans to deploy about 50 F-16's at Misawa.

Moreover, according to Japanese newspapers, a U.S. nuclear arms storage facility has already been built at Misawa. They also report that the construction of a secret command post has been completed at the base to lead the U.S. Air Force's combat action, in which nuclear weapons are used, in the Far East. Through these measures, the U.S. Government aims to place its first-strike nuclear arms as close to the Soviet borders as possible.

The F-16's deployed at Misawa are clearly intended for attacking the Soviet Maritime Kray of Siberia, Sakhalin, and the Kurile Islands. The ruling clique of the United States, in recent years, has regarded the Asian and Pacific region as the second important theater for military and political confrontation with the Soviet Union. It has also considered Japan to be the core of the eastern front of its anti-Soviet maneuvers.

According to the Pentagon's plan, Japan and all of East Asia as well as Pacific waters surrounding them are to act as an advanced base for nuclear arms just like Western Europe

The situation surrounding Misawa shows that this plan has already been put into action. Washington, which schemes to turn Japan into its forward air base, is working for active participation in this scheme by Japan's Air Self-Defense Force [ASDF]. U.S. military aircraft, deployed at Misawa, Yokosuka, Atsugi, and other bases, have been carrying out periodic joint exercises with the ASDF. Some time ago, it was disclosed that there was a plan for joint exercises between the ASDF and F-16's deployed in South Korea.

What all this means becomes clear when we review a promise which Defense Agency Director General Kato made to Secretary of Defense Weinberger during his visit to the United States. The promise is to make the ASDF participate in air patrols within a range of 1,000 nautical miles of Japan. Japan Communist Party dietmen point out that this represents a great departure from the current policy of the Defense Agency and the government that limits the ASDF's operational range to 200 to 300 nautical miles.

In addition, invigorated SDF activities and increased U.S. military presence in Japan run counter to various peace principles set forth in Japan's Constitution. As a result, Japan has been turning into a U.S. aircraft carrier with a full load of nuclear weapons. A high U.S. Air Force official said that Misawa was the spearhead of the U.S. Far Eastern strategy. There is a solid foundation for this remark.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK TREATY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

SK061300 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Dear listeners: The date 6 July marks the 24th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR arranged a grand soiree marking this day, and you will hear an on-the-spot report from our station reporter.

The soiree was declared open by Comrade Krasikov, secretary of the party committee of the Ministry of Light Industry. In the name of the (?participants), he warmly greeted Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and other DPRK Embassy personnel in the Soviet Union, as well as members of the delegation of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society led by Comrade (Kim Chi-ho), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society.

In this gathering, Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society, made a report, noting: The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the DPRK on 6 July 1961 was an event of great significance that enabled the cooperation between our two countries to further expand and deepen on the firm basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as complete equality and give-and-take.

The Soviet Union and the DPRK are putting cooperation into practice in various fields on the basis of the clauses provided for in the treaty. For example, with Soviet technological assistance, some 60 large-scale plants of the people's economy have been built or repaired, and we handed over to the Korean side more than 3,000 volumes of technical data on various important problems of the economy of the People's Republic.

Comrade Tarasov continued: At present, some 10 additional industrial plants that will significantly increase the production of electricity, rolled steel products, and aluminum are being built in the DPRK.

At these construction sites, Soviet technicians, working shoulder to shoulder with the Korean workers, engineers, and technicians, are helping the Korean friends to learn the methods of using the Soviet-made plant facilities, unsparingly teaching them their experiences, thus contributing, through joint efforts, to solidifying Soviet-Korean friendship.

The reporter indicated that the mutual relations share an important position in the economic cooperation between our two countries. The Soviet Union is a major trade partner for the DPRK. The trade between our two countries has been continuously increasing. The trade volume in 1984 increased by more than 17 percent compared to 1983.

The relations are expanded not only in economic fields. Soviet-Korean cooperation is developing in the cultural, health, and sports fields as well, and exchanges of various exhibitions, books, films, and photographic displays are being expanded.

Comrade Tarasov continued: We are marking the 24th anniversary of the signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance during the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to force alien forces to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve a peaceful reunification of the country, which is being observed in our country.

The Soviet Union has consistently made efforts for a peaceful reunification of Korea. It demands that the United States abandon its provocative military acts against the DPRK and withdraw its troops from South Korea along with all military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

Comrade Tarasov concluded: Marking the 24th anniversary of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet people wish the fraternal Korean people greater success in their socialist construction, in the implementation of the tasks put forth by the Sixth WPK Congress, and in their righteous struggle to achieve the reunification of the country in their own strength.

Next, Comrade Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, began to speak in the midst of applause by the participants.

He said: Today, we are marking the 24th anniversary of the signing of the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a significant day in view of the developing relations between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Let me first extend my deep gratitude to the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society for arranging such a meeting and for inviting us to it to celebrate this day. Let me also extend my wholehearted gratitude to Comrade Tarasov who has just said warm words about our party and people. [applause]

The DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed on 6 July 1961 was a reflection of the common aspirations of the people of the two countries who are determined to further consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between Korea and the Soviet Union. The signing of this treaty was an important event, significant in further consolidating the class ties and militant solidarity between the two peoples in their common struggle to oppose imperialism and to win a victory for socialist and the communist cause.

With the signing of this treaty, the traditional friendship and unity between our two peoples, based on the principles of Marxist-Leninist internationalism, was strengthened as relations between allies and a (?firm) guarantee to frustrate and crush the imperialist maneuvers for aggression and war and to defend peace in Asia and the world was ensured.

This treaty, based on complete equality, mutual respect between Korea and the Soviet Union, the principles of noninterference, and political cooperation, has contributed to successfully implementing the socialist movement in both Korea and the Soviet Union over the past 24 years, to crushing the imperialist maneuvers for aggression and war, and to preserving and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

Our party and people are happy over the fact that the DPRK-USSR friendship developed endlessly over the past 24 years in the spirit of this treaty, in the interests of the people of the two countries, and in accordance with the demands of the socialist and communist cause.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: The Korea-Soviet friendship is based on strong class alliance relations and comradely fraternity and has a long historic tradition.

Our people rejoice over all the achievements won by the Soviet people as if they were their own and warmly congratulate the Soviet people on their achievements. Our party and the government of the Republic are actively supporting the just stand and measures taken by the Soviet party and government against the imperialist policy of beefing up military forces and the plan to militarize outer space by eradicating the danger of "star wars" and thermonuclear war which threaten world peace, and to ensure lasting peace, extending firm solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle to implement such measures.

Availing myself of this opportunity, let me extend my profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for actively supporting our party's policy for a peaceful reunification of the country.

It is the firm (?stand) of our party and the Government of the Republic to consolidate and develop friendship and unity with the Soviet people. It is also an unwavering faith of our people.

Under Marxist-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our people will make every effort possible to expand and develop the traditional friendship, unity, and mutual cooperative relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples along with the DPRK-USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to a higher stage in all fields and will struggle forever shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. [applause]

Long live the lasting, invariable, and traditional DPRK-USSR friendship! [applause]

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING CLOSES

LD092154 Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur July 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikolay Geronin reports: The annual conference of foreign ministers of the member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian States (ASEAN) has closed here today. It was attended by representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, the Philippines and Brunei. The participants in the meeting discussed questions pertaining to mutual cooperation and some international issues. A number of documents have been adopted, including an agreement on the protection of nature and natural resources.

The conference devoted much attention to strengthening peace in Southeast Asia and all over the world. The joint communique adopted by the participants reaffirms the determination of the member-states of the association to carry out on efforts to create a zone of peace in the region. The ministers pointed out with satisfaction that the ASEAN member-countries are actively studying the idea of creating in Southeast Asia a zone free from nuclear weapons, as a component part of these efforts.

The heads of the foreign policy departments of the ASEAN member-countries have expressed deep concern about the race of arms, especially of nuclear arms, continuing in the world. They declared for putting an end to stockpiling and modernising the nuclear weapons.

The ministers discussed the situation in the Middle East and reaffirmed the demand of ASEAN that the legitimate national rights be granted to the Arab people of Palestine in conformity with the U.N. decisions, called for respect for Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity, expressed alarm over the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict. They have strongly condemned the "crude challenge" thrown by the racist Pretoria regime, which has unlawfully planted a so-called "interim government in Namibia" and urged the international community to support the just struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of Southwest Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), its sole legitimate representative.

At the same time, judging by press reports, an attempt was made at the conference at interfering in the home affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The problem of the recently sharpened trade and economic differences between the "six" and the developed capitalist states occupied an important place on the agenda of the conference. The protectionist policy of the USA, Japan and the EEC vis-a-vis the developing southeast Asian countries was strongly criticized. The participants in the meeting demanded that the USA and Japan adhere to fair rules in trade with ASEAN.

COMMENTATOR PRAISES RESULTS OF USSR-SRV TALKS

OW091253 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Commentary by Station Observer Lensov]

[Text] Dear listeners: The approval of the results of the Soviet-Vietnamese talks at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is a new, important step in the implementation of the consistent policy of our Leninist party and the land of the October Revolution to comprehensively develop the fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

This fact is new proof of the satisfaction of the CPSU and the Soviet people with the complete identity of views of the participants in the talks on all fundamental issues of the times.

The Politburo session pointed out: Soviet-Vietnamese relations are firmly built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. The Communists and the entire working peoples of our two countries can justifiably be proud of the development, with fine results, of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, that have been tested and forged with time.

On the occasion of the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the August Revolution victory, the Soviet people understand, with special feelings, Comrade Le Duan's statement during his visit to the Soviet Union: The Soviet Union has always been an example for Vietnam in its revolutionary struggle, a source of encouragement for Vietnam in the building of a new life, the symbol of a marvelous future. Comrade Le Duan stressed: Had it not been for the Soviet Union's great assistance, the Vietnamese people could not have achieved such marvelous victories.

The Moscow talks have once again affirmed that the Soviet people clearly understand the important significance of the achievements that the Vietnamese people have scored, under their Communist Party, in their struggle for freedom, independence, and national reunification, and in socialist construction.

It is the consistent policy of the Soviet Communist Party and state to highly value Vietnam's important contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, and to strive to help Vietnam score achievements. The working people of Moscow, during their meeting with a high-level Vietnamese delegation which attended the grand meeting for the laying of the symbolic foundation stone to the monument for a statue of Ho Chi Minh in the capital of the Soviet Union, have voiced the unanimous approval of the entire Soviet people for that policy, which is reflected in the joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement and in the Soviet Union's decision to increase economic assistance to Vietnam, such as increases in the supply of commodities important to the Vietnamese national economy like oil products, fertilizer, rolled steel, and cotton.

The important significance of the agreements reached at the talks on the implementation of the long-range program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, in order to comprehensively develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations, was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting.

As Comrade Gorbachev said, the Soviets have always remained united with fraternal Vietnam and reserved for them their assistance and support, by all means possible. Vietnamese Communists and the entire Vietnamese working people can firmly believe that Vietnam's socialist construction and its independence and freedom will continue to have a firm prop in our solidarity.

VIETNAMESE OFFICIAL PLEASED WITH LE DUAN USSR VISIT

OWO90823 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 4 Jul 85

[Text] In a statement to a TASS correspondent, Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, said CPV members and the entire Vietnamese people express their deep satisfaction over the result of the official friendship visit to the Soviet Union by an SRV party-government delegation.

The meeting between Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and the joint Soviet-Vietnamese statement, signed during the current visit, manifest the increasingly consolidated single-mindedness and the solidarity between our two countries as well as their determination to further raise qualitatively and to a new level the all-round cooperation and to enhance its efficiency.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO BURMA

PMO81349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 First Edition p 8

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Sergey Pavlovich Pavlov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Kuznetsov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in connection with his retirement.

SHEVARDNADZE, HUNGARY'S VARKONYI HOLD TALKS

Unanimity of Views Noted

LD081618 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Talks have been held in Moscow today between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister, and Peter Varkonyi, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, who arrived on a friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In discussing bilateral relations, the minister stressed that the fraternal Soviet-Hungarian friendship and cooperation accord with the fundamental long-term interests of the peoples of both countries, serve the cause of socialism, of strengthening peace, international and European security. The significance was specially pointed out of summit meetings, in whose course prospects and specific ways were outlined for a further strengthening of close cooperation between the CPSU and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the USSR and Hungary in all fields.

In the course of an exchange of views on international issues, the sides expressed conviction that in the present-day complicated and dangerous situation in the world, the topicality and significance grow of a broad complex of far-reaching peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries motivated by concern for preserving peace on earth. It was unanimously declared that the efforts of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic will invariably be directed at defending the interest of socialism, a further strengthening of the union of fraternal states, at eliminating the threat of nuclear war, curbing the arms race, reviving and strengthening detente as the determining trend in international development.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and full unanimity of views. A joint communique has been agreed upon.

Edward Shevardnadze gave a dinner in honour of Peter Varkonyi, at which speeches were exchanged. The dinner proceeded in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

Varkonyi: Relations Excellent

LD081947 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] Before his departure, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi gave an interview to our correspondent.

[Begin Varkonyi recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] Here in Moscow we held friendly, fraternal talks with Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR foreign affairs minister. It is especially pleasant for me to note that I have been the first foreign colleague with whom he has had talks.

During the talks we verified that Soviet-Hungarian relations are excellent, and that they are developing dynamically in all fields. The basis for this is the comradely, fraternal relations between our parties, the MSZMP and the CPSU, between whom there exist complete mutual comprehension, identity of views, and unity of ideas and aims.

We assess in the same way the worrying international situation, and are agreed that these dangerous tendencies are the result of the aggressive policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles and the policy of confrontation.

At the same time, it was noted that such tendencies are not irreversible. They can and must be overcome with joint efforts, to return international life to the path of detente.

As for bilateral relations, it was stressed that although our ties in all spheres are extensive and multifaceted, it is necessary to continue to make every effort to develop them further in the interests of our countries and for the good of our peoples. We in Hungary consider the strengthening of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union our basic task. [end recording]

Seen Off By Shevardnadze

LD081710 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 6 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- Peter Varkonyi, a member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic left Moscow for home today. He was seen off by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

Peter Varkonyi was staying in Moscow on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Report on Communique

LD081815 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 8 Jul 85

["Soviet-Hungarian Communique" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS -- The U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian People's Republic are irrevocably determined to promote in every way the unity, cohesion and cooperation of the countries of the socialist community which exerts an ever increasing influence on the entire course of world developments, say a joint Soviet-Hungarian communique on the results of the visit of Peter Varkonyi, a member of the Central Committee of Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, to the U.S.S.R.

Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Peter Varkonyi held talks during which the sides expressed serious preoccupation with the present international tensions which were a result of the scaled-up activities of forces of reaction and imperialism, primarily, U.S. imperialism, which followed the course toward achieving military superiority, undermining the existing military and strategic balance, grossly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and peoples and aggravating confrontation in all planes. Particularly dangerous are U.S. plans to turn space into an arena of military competition, its attempts to draw its allies into the effort to develop attack space weapons. The deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons continues in Western Europe, and revanchist quarters trying to call into question the results of the Second World War and the post-war development have scaled-up their activities.

The sides expressed the firm conviction that, despite all the complexity of the existing international situation, there were realistic possibilities to curb forces of imperialism, bring about a radical change in the course of developments and revive the process of detente.

The dependable way of doing that is to develop relations between the states with different social systems, an honest and constructive dialogue based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. The Hungarian side voiced satisfaction over the agreement reached on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting and expressed the hope that the meeting would promote the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations and the general situation in the world.

In the opinion of the sides, of great importance for the lessening and the ultimate elimination of the military threat would be the attainment, given the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security, of positive results at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the complex of questions of space and nuclear arms, strategic and intermediate-range, which should be considered and resolved in their interrelationship. The Soviet Union confirmed its preparedness to achieve mutually acceptable accords by advancing its concrete peace initiatives which evoked a positive response in the world. Hungary whole-heartedly supports the Soviet Union's constructive proposals and the efforts made by it to ensure the success of the talks in Geneva.

The sides stressed the importance of an early beginning at the Stockholm conference of talks on substance, of adopting at that forum of concrete and mutually acceptable decisions on major confidence-building measures in the political and military fields. The signing of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of the relations of peace would have a big positive effect on the situation in Europe and the whole world.

The U.S.S.R. and the Hungarian People's Republic actively come out in favor of observing fittingly the 10th anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The sides consider it useful to establish mutually beneficial relations between the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) and the EEC (European Economic Community) in economic field, develop contacts and cooperation on concrete international problems.

The Soviet Union and Hungary attach big importance to the forthcoming all-Europe cultural forum in Budapest and will make the necessary efforts toward its successful holding.

In considering the situation in different regions of the world the sides came out in favor of eliminating the existing seats of tensions and defusing them by means of peaceful negotiations without intervention in the internal affairs of states. This goes, above all, for the regions of the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, especially Nicaragua.

BAYBAKOV, GDR'S SCHUERER DISCUSS ECONOMIC PLANS

PM081123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 4 July N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, met with G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission.

During their conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions pertaining to the completion of the coordination of the USSR and GDR national economic plans for 1986-1990 were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation was E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

Talks End

LD051414 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 5 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jul (ADN) -- Consultations on the coordination of economic plans in the period 1986-1990 between the GDR and the USSR ended today in Moscow. They were led by the chairmen of the two countries' state planning commissions, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Nikolay Baybakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The basis of the consultations were the far-reaching May 1985 agreements between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the long-term program on the development of USSR-GDR cooperation in the sphere of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000.

The two sides noted that a high standard had been achieved in coordinating the long-term perspectives of cooperation in research and production and the main directions of the division of labor and mutual trade in plan coordination for the 1986-1990 period.

This has established decisive preconditions for the preparation of the national 5-year plans. This applies in particular to the continuation of stable deliveries of raw materials and fuel from the USSR to the GDR and the delivery of important equipment, for the energy, economy, metallurgy, the chemical industry, and of products connected with micro-electronics and technological consumer goods.

Deliveries from the GDR to the USSR comprise above all products of the metal-processing industry, including freight cars, ships, flexible manufacturing processes and machining centers, and products in electrical engineering and electronics. The GDR will also supply machinery and equipment for the raw material and fuel sector, for the USSR food program and light industry. The GDR is to deliver refined products of the chemical industry and consumer goods in substantial quantities.

In line with the decisions of the GDR and USSR party leaders and governments and the CEMA summit meeting, joint activities will be aimed to a great extent at the comprehensive intensification of social production. This involves in particular the broad application of key technologies such as micro-electronics and robot technology and raising the scientific-technical standard and quality of products.

On Friday, Gerhard Schuerer met Aleksey Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the GDR-USSR Joint Government Commission. The talk centered on the implementation of the directives of the 36th session of the Joint Government Commission in June, particularly the tasks that are aimed at intensification of the economy through science and technology. The talks in Moscow, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, were attended by GDR ambassador Dr Egon Winkelmann.

TASS CITIES JARUZELSKI ON ALLIANCE WITH SOVIETS

LD081524 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade July 8 TASS -- Alliance with the USSR is the main guarantee of our security, it withstood all trials and was of inestimable significance to Poland at a time of trial, said First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski in an interview to the TANJUG news agency and Yugoslav television.

Poland is one of the initiators of prolongation of the term of the Warsaw Treaty in conditions of the dangerous deterioration of the situation in Europe, said the leader of the Polish People's Republic. Unilateral weakening of our joint security is out of the question, and the joint proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on simultaneous disbandment of the two military-political alliances remains in force.

Over the period of 40 years since the victory over Hitlerite fascism, in which by the great Soviet people played the decisive role, Poland has consolidated its place in the fraternal family of the European socialist countries. It has become an important factor in the development of the present-day international relations.

The situation in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski went on, is now characterised by normalization of social and economic situation, the process of democratisation and consolidation of the socialist state. The most difficult trials are behind. The political course, which was elaborated by the 9th congress of our party, has withstood the test. It is the cause of dissatisfaction only to those who want to see Poland weakened, rent with inner contradictions, conducting an anti-socialist course. Such hopes are doomed to failure. We turn down the attempts to interfere into internal affairs of sovereign states, including Poland, which has frustrated imperialist designs and has upheld the socialist gains. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries rendered us fraternal support and assistance in the most difficult period.

The U.S. and NATO policy aimed at escalating the arms race is the main cause of the persisting tension in the world, said the Polish leader. The heightened threat to peace confronts the governments of all countries with the pressing task of saving civilisation from destruction. People's Poland has been actively advocating and will continue advocating development of the process of European security, the continuation of the constructive dialogue between states with different social systems, stressed Wojciech Jaruzelski.

USSR-HUNGARIAN INTERGOVERNMENTAL ECONOMIC TALKS

LD081111 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 8 (MTI) -- The 33rd session of the Hungarian-Soviet economic and technical-scientific intergovernmental cooperation committee opened with a plenary session in Moscow Monday.

The Hungarian delegation is headed by Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, and the Soviet negotiating party by Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet section.

The session is to discuss the state of implementation of resolutions made at the two countries' premiers' meetings and further committee sessions, and reciprocal obligations of the 1985 goods exchange protocol. The signing and prolongation of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and specialization and cooperation agreements after 1985 will also be on the agenda.

Talks End

LD091756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The latest session of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific and technical cooperation was held in Moscow from 8 to 9 July.

The commission reviewed and outlined practical measures for the realization of the Long-Term Program of Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and Hungary in the Period up to the Year 2000. Seven agreements and two industrial [otraslevou] subprograms for development of cooperation were signed. Specific measures were agreed at the session for assisting both sides' ministries and departments to fulfill the mutual obligations in 1985 regarding deliveries of goods and transportation of foreign-trade cargoes, and for the USSR and Hungary's involvement in constructing and reconstructing enterprises and other facilities on both countries' territories.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIALS CONGRATULATED ON REELECTION

Council of Ministers Message

PM051051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Lazar: Please accept cordial congratulations in connection with your reelection to the important post of chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. We wish you good health and great success in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Hungarian people and in the interests of further developing and deepening fraternal friendship and broad, fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Hungary and of the triumph of the cause of peace and socialism.

USSR Council of Ministers

Foreign Ministry

PM051215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 85 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister:

Esteemed Comrade Varkonyi: Please accept our sincere congratulations on your reappointment as Hungarian foreign minister. We wish you great success in your responsible activity in carrying out the foreign policy tasks set by the 13th MSZMP Congress in the interests of further deepening the indestructible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries, strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community, and ensuring peace and international security.

USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Supreme Soviet

PM051327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 85 First Edition p 2

[Text] To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

Esteemed Comrade Losonczi: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sends you cordial congratulations on your reelection as president of the Hungarian Presidential council. We wholeheartedly wish you good health and great success in your fruitful activity in that important state post for the sake of the happiness and prosperity of socialist Hungary.

We express confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation that exist between the Soviet Union and Hungary will continue to strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples and in the interests of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and safeguarding peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

U.K. PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT SOVIET UNION

Ponomarev Speech

LD091918 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Talks have been held in the Kremlin today between the delegations of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the Chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

Taking part in the meeting were:

From the Soviet side -- B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet (head of the delegation); L.M. Zamyatin, secretary of the Commission for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; G.A. Zhukov, R.I. Kosolapov, Z.M. Kruglova, S.A. Losev, P.A. Naumov, A.M. Subbotin, A.N. Yakovlev, members of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs; V.P. Suslov, member of the collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry; K.F. Mikhailov, deputy chief of the Main Administration of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

From the British side -- Anthony Kershaw, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom (head of the delegation); members of the House of Commons N.A. John-Stevan, D.A. Canavan, J.T. Lester, I.D. Lawrence, I. Mikardo, N. Spearing, P.J. Thomas, P.B. Wells, M.C. Welsh, R.L. Harvey; committee secretary H.A. Proctor; second secretary of the committee K.D. Poizer; and second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow J. Edgar.

Opening the meeting, Boris Ponomarev pointed out that British-Soviet parliamentary contacts have been recently invigorated after a break of many years. Late last year a visit to Britain was paid by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Gorbachev. That visit has contributed to creating a more favourable climate in relations between our two countries. In this tense and dangerous age such a mutual understanding is particularly important. And it is the duty of everyone to do everything humanly possible to avert nuclear war, to preserve peace and civilization.

The Soviet Union combines its peaceful creative activities in the country with the defence of peace and security of peoples. Peace, wellbeing and progress are the vital problems resolved by the Soviet people, which lost many millions of lives and suffered enormous material losses during the Second World War, and therefore, knows particularly well and feels keenly the high value of peace.

This determines the chief direction in the USSR's foreign policy: Preventing nuclear catastrophe, pressing for a radical improvement of the international situation, ensuring conditions for a sharp reduction and, ultimately, total elimination of nuclear weapons. The whole of foreign policy activity of the Soviet leadership is directed at attaining these goals.

"In our country," B.N. Ponomarev said, "you will not find classes or social groups that are interested in war, in profits from work for war. The Soviet Union has no expansionist plans of any kind, we do not need other peoples' territories. We are quite satisfied with our own resources. The whole of the CPSU's policy is permeated with the ideas of construction, is oriented at lofty humane ideals.

Our ambitious plans of perfecting socialist society are aimed at peaceful construction. The 27th congress of the party will adopt a new edition of the programme that will look far into the 21st century. And this is the best graphic proof that the USSR has not aggressive, bellicose intentions whatsoever which are ascribed to us in the west.

Describing the situation in the international arena, B.N. Ponomarev stressed that it remained difficult and dangerous. The root cause of such a situation is that the administration of the United States supported by its NATO allies, in spite of all peaceable declarations, is stubbornly trying to ensure military superiority for itself. Washington wants to upset at any cost the strategic balance that has taken shape in the world. The process of qualitative improvement of all types of weapons is under way, and new lethal systems are in development. Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" is aimed at undermining the Soviet deterrence capability and acquiring the possibility to launch nuclear attacks with impunity.

Of course, the Soviet Union will be able to find a proper antidote to American space strike weapons. It will not allow a military superiority over itself, as it was repeatedly stated by the Soviet leadership. However, it opposes the launching of new rounds in the exhausting and dangerous race of space and nuclear armaments, which would result in the further, practically unlimited, accumulation of mountains of nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation. The American "star wars" programme provides not only for research work, but also for large-scale testing of components of space-based strike weapons in the very near future, while some of them are already being tested.

Leading scientists, major experts both in the United States and in other countries sternly warn: This should not be done, no one will profit, while all can be the losers. It is also known that very many politicians and statesmen oppose the militarization of outer space, this sinister activity. A large-scale anti-war movement is mounting.

Regrettably, the White House brushes the authoritative warnings aside.

At the talks in Geneva, the Soviet Union made clear to the American side that there can be no agreement on nuclear arms reduction without an accord banning the development (including scientific research) of space strike weapons. And, on the contrary, given reciprocal renunciation of the militarization of outer space, the Soviet side is prepared for radical reductions of strategic offensive armaments and medium-range nuclear systems.

The present U.S. Administration, B.N. Ponomarev observed, has embarked on a course towards destroying the treaty system that continues to restrain to a certain degree the race of nuclear and space armaments.

Great Britain could play an important role in improving the international climate. Let us take, for instance, the proposal for resuming the tripartite talks between the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain on a total ban on nuclear tests.

The Soviet Union repeatedly expressed its readiness for that. When the United States raises objections to the ratification of treaties on underground explosions, it brings forth the argument about the need to improve a control system. But the treaty on the total termination of tests does not need refined methods of control. Each violation would be registered automatically. The conclusion of such a treaty would make it possible to erect effective barriers in the way of the perfection of nuclear weapons. To make the matters more simple, the Soviet Union recently announced its readiness to introduce a moratorium on any nuclear explosions if other nuclear powers act likewise.

We think that Great Britain, as a country participating in the tripartite talks, could play a positive role in resolving this major problem.

The pledge that, in case Great Britain reduces its nuclear forces, the Soviet Union, for its part, will also reduce its intermediate-range forces by the same amount remains in force. This pledge was made back in May 1983 and reiterated in November 1984 during the visit of Neil Kinnock to Moscow.

Neither in the past nor at present has the Soviet Union raised the question concerning some measures with respect to nuclear forces of Britain and France. But as long as that nuclear missile capability is preserved -- and NATO member-countries themselves count it in the over-all balance of forces -- the USSR cannot but preserve its corresponding counter-balance.

But all these problems could be resolved along the lines of goodwill and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

Great Britain could also accomplish much for ensuring a durable peace in Europe. For Europe is not simply a geographical notion but our common home. European nations have a common cultural heritage, they have made an immense contribution to the world civilisation. The USSR and Britain jointly defended Europe from Hitlerite fascism. This should be remembered. Despite all the difference of European countries from one another, they have a common interest -- to live in peace, cooperate in economic matters and in resolving cardinal international problems. This important similarity is recorded in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference the tenth anniversary of which will be marked shortly.

The Soviet Union favours all-round consolidation of all-European security and European peaceful cooperation. The USSR builds its European policy on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act and intends to pursue this policy in an active, persistent and consistent way, seeking the expansion of a constructive dialogue and cooperation with Western Europe. This is one of the major directions in Soviet foreign policy.

The USSR regards nuclear disarmament in Europe and a total elimination of medium-range and tactical weapons here as its top priority task.

Establishing relations in economic affairs between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community would become a step towards developing all-European cooperation. To the extent to which the EEC countries act as a "political entity", we are prepared to look for a common language with it on concrete international issues as well.

In general, the point at issue is the joint search for ways to revive detente, strengthen security in Europe and prevent nuclear catastrophe.

Speaking on regional problems, B.N. Ponomarev drew attention to the situation in Central America as a result of the continued escalation of the U.S. Administration's interventionist actions against Nicaragua. The situation in the Middle East remains explosive as ever. The world public are justly alarmed by the extremely grave economic situation in Africa where millions of people suffer from hunger and malnutrition. The Soviet Union extends emergency gratuitous aid to many African states, including Ethiopia which was hit hardest by the drought. A radical and long-term solution can be achieved by restructuring the economy of African countries, totally eliminating the colonial legacy, conducting progressive social and economic changes and democratizing international economic relations.

In conclusion, calling upon the British MP's to promote the development of Soviet-British relations which are an important element of the policy of peace, B.N. Ponomarev stressed that efforts to do so were hindered by such an inadmissible phenomenon as anti-Sovietism which had no rational grounds and was built on disinformation and inventions. The stationing in Great Britain of U.S. first-strike missiles aimed at the Soviet Union also cannot but have its effect on Soviet-British relations. Exactly these missiles constitute a threat to peace in Europe, and not the alleged "Soviet military threat" which never existed and does not exist. We are impressed that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons wants to make its contribution toward improving Soviet-British relations in a variety of fields. Our delegation welcomes such a desire and expresses the hope that you -- the committee as a whole and each of you personally -- will strive to work for the benefit of peace and good-neighborliness.

Much can be accomplished to improve the climate in relations between our two countries along the lines of trade union, cultural, scientific, sporting and tourist contacts. For instance: To achieve the aim set by both sides during the visit of the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to Britain -- an increase in trade by 40-50 per cent -- calls for energetic actions and for removing obstacles in trade. Here, too, the committee members could find a sphere of application for their efforts.

There is much to be done in all these spheres, so broad the vistas are. The results of such activities are highly promising: Built-up confidence and better mutual understanding between the two great peoples -- those of Great Britain and the Soviet Union. And there is an immense potential for improving the entire international situation.

"British-Soviet relations should be taken onto a new, positive path," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in London. As experience has shown, the freezing of relations between the Soviet Union and Britain leads to nothing good. Neither you nor us stand to gain from such a line."

Anthony Kershaw expressed gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the invitation extended to the delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. In his speech he expressed concern over the arms race continuing in the world, over the destiny of peace. Progress in the field of disarmament is the aim, for which we must strive, Anthony Kershaw continued. Nevertheless, touching upon the problem of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the USA and a number of related issues, he was speaking in the spirit of the usual propositions characteristic of the NATO leadership.

Then speaking in the subsequent discussion from the Soviet side were deputies L.M. Zamyatin, G.A. Zhukov, R.I. Kosolapov, Z.M. Kruglova, S.A. Losev, A.M. Subbotin, Lieutenant General K.F. Mikhailov, and from the British side British MP's N.D. John-Stevas, D.A. Canavan, J.T. Lester, I.D. Lawrence, I. Mikardo, N. Spearing, P.J. Thomas, P.B. Wells, M.C. Welsh, R.L. Harvey.

The meeting between the MP's of the two countries will be continued.

On the same day, a luncheon was given on behalf of the Commissions for Foreign Affairs of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet in honour of the delegation led by Anthony Kershaw. During the luncheon Boris Ponomarev and Anthony Kershaw exchanged short speeches expressing the intention to develop relations between the Soviet Union and Britain, between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the British Parliament.

Luncheon Speeches

LD091441 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- "The chief aim of mankind is to preserve peace for the present and succeeding generations. This is the essence of the Soviet foreign policy," said Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He spoke at a luncheon given today on behalf of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the two chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Soviet Parliament) in honor of a delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of British Parliament.

The delegation, led by the committee chairman John Anthony Kershaw, arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

"At present," Boris Ponomarev went on to say, "millions of people are extremely worried over the military menace, including from outer space. The Soviet Union is consistently working for peace. Our country has repeatedly proposed specific measures to ensure non-use of force and promote disarmament. This principled policy is dictated by our social system."

Boris Ponomarev expressed the hope that during the tour of the Soviet Union, "The delegation will see for itself that the Soviet people are peaceable."

In his reply at the luncheon John Kershaw stressed the desire of the Britons to live in peace with other nations. He said that Britain had a small territory but was densely populated and would, therefore, suffer more heavily than others in case of war.

John Kershaw said that it was the first visit of the delegation of the committee to the Soviet Union. He expressed the conviction that the exchange of views with Soviet deputies will undoubtedly promote better mutual understanding.

SUCCESS FOR FRENCH EUREKA PROJECT DUBIOUS

LD092327 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] I would like to dwell in some detail on the French project Eureka. Incidentally some television viewers have asked about this in their letters. This project has evoked great discussion in Western Europe. The concrete details of the project are not yet quite clear. According to the British paper GUARDIAN, Eureka is the most ambitious and hazy fruit of the reveries of European politicians.

It is well known that the United States is trying by all means to draw its West European NATO allies into the realization of the adventurous "star wars" program. The Pentagon strategists are particularly trying to gather round those Western firms which are working on advanced technology; they are trying to lure them with orders worth millions. However, the most soberminded politicians of the Old World are aware of the serious consequences of this. For the inclusion of modern technology from the FRG, Britain, and certain other countries in the space ventures across the ocean among other things threatens to turn Western Europe into the U.S. technological backwoods, as is now being said abroad.

The Eureka project proposed by French President Mitterrand can be considered the fruit of thoughts of this kind. The project came into the world, it is reported, as the result of deep dissatisfaction on the part of France with Reagan's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, and as an alternative to this plan of Reagan's.

Eureka proposes to unite the efforts of West European countries in fields of some of the newest branches of industry, technology, and science, under a European flag, so to speak. The aim of this, so Mitterrand said, is to preserve a fund of knowledge, technology, and brains. As a result of its realization, advocates of the French project hope, Western Europe will acquire its own united scientific-industrial potential. They are crumbs from the American table, in the words of one French paper. At the same time it will be able to overcome its technological lagging in the competitive battle with the United States and Japan. At the recent Milan session of EEC heads of state and government, Mitterrand submitted to his partners a whole series of specific proposals in the framework of the Eureka project. Lasers, optics, and electronics, which as we know are becoming the leading elements of modern weapons, are an important element in these proposals.

In the field of information the so-called europmatic [as heard] program is proposed, which envisages a number of specific projects, including a project for the creation of a superpowerful numerical computer, which would be capable of carrying out more than 10 billion operations per second. Also proposed is the joint designing of supercomputers, the development of high-capacity memory units, artificial intellect, and so on.

At present in West European capitals there are few people who would undertake to assess the chances of realization of all these ambitious schemes. It's possible that it is worth recalling the protracted attempts, lasting 5 years, by West European countries, France, Britain, Italy, Spain, and West Germany, to create a modern joint military aircraft ended in failure.

It is reported that West European interest in the Eureka project is growing. Support for this program in varying degrees has been expressed by the abovementioned five countries, and also Belgium, Norway, Portugal, and Austria. However, despite this, on the whole international observers assess the chances of Eureka rather sceptically. The French project has been conceived as the path for achieving the industrial and scientific-technological integration of West European countries. However, it will certainly also intensify the imperialist contradictions among them, not to mention the fact that attempts to realize the project will certainly result in another sharp clash of imperialist interests within the framework of the already global capitalist rivalry; I mean the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

ITALIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW TO DISCUSS UN AGENDA

AU092020 Rome ANSA in English 1950 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, July 9 -- Representatives of the Italian and Soviet Foreign Ministry met here today and yesterday to discuss the agenda of the next United Nations General Assembly.

The Italian delegation was headed by Minister Mario Maiolini. The talks also focused on the major international events and the hotspots of tension in the world that will be discussed in the UN Assembly, human rights and right to development.

The Italian delegation also conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Nikita Ryzhov.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

ITALIAN SECRET SERVICE INVESTIGATED FOR POSSIBLE LIES

LD092051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Rome prosecutor's office will carry out an investigation regarding information that the Italian secret services fabricated the version in respect to Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov's participation in the attempt on the pope's life. Evidence to this effect has been given by one of the former leaders of the Naples mafia, Pandico.

His admissions smash the foundations of the accusations made against Sergey Antonov. As the Italian press reported earlier, the Bulgarian citizen was slandered by the Turkish neofascist Agca, who had been promised a softening of his punishment for this.

YELTSIN CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LUXEMBOURG

LD100821 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 10 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Boris Yeltsin, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Luxemburg today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxemburg.

CASTRO SPEAKS OUT IN AMERICAN INTERVIEW

LD090707 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 9 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, in an interview given to U.S. publicist Geoffrey Elliott and Mervyn Dymally, member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, president of the American-Caribbean Institute, has stated that relations between the United States and Cuba have strongly deteriorated since the present administration took office in the United States. The Cuban leader pointed out that the United States puts obstacles to all economic and trade operations of Cuba. Fidel Castro said that his country, in reply to the U.S. Government's openly proclaimed policy of strength and of threats of Cuba, has considerably increased its defence capacity in recent years.

It is pointed out in the interview that the USA has a slighting attitude towards the peoples of Latin America and interferes in the internal affairs of all countries of the region. The Cuban leader said that, in his view, the policy of interference, in accordance with which Latin American countries are being dictated what government they should choose, and what social changes they may effect, will lead to a crisis some day. He said he thinks that such time is approaching.

Fidel Castro then dwelt in detail on the external debt of Latin America and of other developing countries. He pointed out that it is impossible to pay the debt off, emphasizing that if a solution to the problem is not found through talks, the "Third World" will have to annul its debt unilaterally. And the industrially developed capitalist powers will not be able to do anything about that -- they cannot invade ten countries or declare a blockade of a hundred countries. But the governments of lending countries could use part of the means, which are now spent for military purposes, in order to take the debt upon themselves.

Fidel Castro said the arms race is a crime against humanity. The road of sincere efforts directed towards a search for peace and cooperation between countries on the basis of full respect for sovereignty and for social system which each people has chosen for itself is the alternative to the arms race. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it cannot be blamed for the arms race. It only reacts to the decisions taken in Washington and strives to defend itself against a possible U.S. aggression.

Touching upon Soviet-Cuban relations, Fidel Castro emphasized he can say in all frankness that Cuba has fine relations with the Soviet Union. They are now better than ever. The USSR renders support to Cuba without any conditions whatsoever. He said that over the period of 26 years he does not remember a single case of the Soviet Union's trying to indicate to his country what it should do in its foreign and domestic policy.

CASTRO ACCUSES U.S. POLICY OF 'STATE TERRORISM'

LD091759 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 9 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, sharply criticized the policy of state terrorism, conducted by the present U.S. Administration.

Speaking here at a press conference for the participants in the Fourth Congress of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, he said that this policy is manifested, specifically, in such terroristic actions as waging the undeclared war against Nicaragua; placing mines in its ports; the armed invasion of Grenada in October 1983; the backing of the repressive regimes in Salvador, Guatemala; rendering all-round aid to the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile and to the South African racists.

Washington is incensed at the fact that Cuba is conducting a broad campaign in the region and in the other countries for refusal to repay foreign debt and establishment of a new international economic order, Fidel Castro said. What is most important now is the joint struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order, against the policy of protectionism and inequitable trade exchange, for solving the problem of foreign debt which has a priority importance. The effort to reject the payment of the debt must be intensified everywhere for repaying the debt is impossible from whatever the viewpoint.

The present economic crisis is so profound and serious that not a single separate revolution can resolve it. All political and social forces should take part in solving that problem; atheists and Christians, socialists, social democrats, conservatives and even the church. They should demand an end to the inequitable trade exchange, to protectionism, commercial and economic blockade, discrimination in credits and to dumping. This precisely will mean the establishment of a new international economic order endorsed by the United Nations ten years ago. This order should be developed and enriched, and solidarity of nations is one of the means to ensure it.

There is no need to fear that capitalist powers will impose blockade on countries that will refuse to repay the debt. Noting that by imposing a blockade those countries will assume great responsibility, the Cuban leader stressed that the debtor countries will not remain unsupported. Any blockade against a debtor country will call forth an unprecedented solidarity movement.

If we win the battle over the foreign debt and the establishment of a new international economic order, this will lead to a considerable lessening of the danger of foreign military interference and foreign intervention, Fidel Castro said. To prevent the intervention of imperialism against countries of the region it is necessary to consolidate their unity.

Our countries were never fully independent politically, Fidel Castro said. U.S. imperialism turned them into its neo-colonies. But now, after the victory of the revolutions in Cuba and in Nicaragua, the process of winning over political independence is gaining momentum. Latin America is now close to its full liberation as never before. What is needed for this is its political unity without which economic development is impossible. The achievement of a political unity in the region is a long and difficult road. Consciousness of the masses must be raised to score success on this road. It is only jointly with the masses that the problems of political and economic independence of our countries and their successful development can be solved.

Fidel Castro exposed the manoeuvres of the United States which grossly torpedoes the activity of the Contadora Group that exerts efforts for a peaceful solution of the Central American problem. He expressed the confidence that the Contadora Group will continue the quests of the ways for a just solution of the conflict situation in the area.

Washington is striving to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and the Salvadoran revolutionary movement at any cost, the Cuban leader said. He strongly condemned Washington's attempts to overthrow the lawfully elected Government of Nicaragua.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

MANUEL RODRIGUEZ FRONT BOMBS MORMON CHURCHES

PY092153 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 7 Jul 85

[From the National News Feature]

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Front has claimed responsibility for the recent bomb attacks against six Mormon churches. It regards these churches as spearheads for the U.S. secret service.

Through telephone calls to news agencies, the front claimed that these actions are within the framework of a campaign that was launched on 4 July, the U.S. independence day, against the Yankee project on Easter Island. The Manuel Rodriguez Front spokesman noted that the campaign against the Pentagon and Pinochet plans will end on 20 July, on the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the [words indistinct], the date on which the Popular Unity administration of Salvador Allende nationalized the large Chilean copper mines which, up to that time were in the hands of U.S. companies.

No one was injured in the incendiary attacks against the churches, three of which were in Santiago, and the others in Antofagasta, Lotta and Coronel. However, news agencies reported that the bombs caused some damage. Pamphlets left in the Mormon offices read: Yankees get out of Easter Island.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES ARGENTINE ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

PM081120 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official reports"]

[Text] On 4 July N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received A. Canitrot, Argentine secretary of state for economic coordination. Questions of Soviet-Argentine trade which are of mutual interest were discussed. Taking part in the conversation was F. Bravo, Argentina's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA SUMMARIZES SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM031803 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Unattributed "Information Report on USSR Supreme Soviet Sessions"]

[Text] The 3d Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, began work in Moscow 2 July 1985.

The first joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace at 1000 hours. Soviet of the Union Chairman L.N. Tolkunov was in the chair.

The USSR Supreme Soviet approved the session's agenda and order of work proposed by the chambers' Council of Elders. The agenda included the following questions:

1. Election of the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
2. Changes in the composition of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
3. Observance of the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of natural resources.
4. Report by the USSR Procurator General on the activity of the USSR procurator's office in supervising the execution of the Soviet laws' requirements on strengthening law and order and protecting citizens' rights and legitimate interests.
5. Ratification of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech on the first question on the agenda. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Supreme Soviet party group, he submitted a proposal, supported by the chambers' Council of Elders, to elect Deputy A.A. Gromyko chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution electing Deputy A.A. Gromyko chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and a resolution releasing A. A. Gromyko from his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister.

The USSR Supreme Soviet then examined the question of changes in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's composition.

On the proposal of Deputy Ye. K. Ligachev, the USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously elected Deputy M.S. Gorbachev as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium released Deputies M.A. Yasnov and P. Ya. Strautmanis from their duties as deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with their retirement.

On the proposal of Deputy V.I. Vorotnikov, speaking on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the RSFSR, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the proposal of Deputy B.K. Pugo, speaking on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the Latvian SSR, the USSR Supreme Soviet elected Deputy Ya.Ya. Vagris, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The USSR Supreme Soviet released Deputy B.N. Yeltsyn, who was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Central Committee July (1985) Plenum, from his duties as member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took the floor. He proposed that Deputy E.A. Shevardnadze be appointed USSR foreign minister.

The USSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution appointing Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze USSR foreign minister.

The USSR Supreme Soviet heard a report from Deputy Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on observing the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of natural resources.

Deputy S.K. Grossu, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commission, delivered the co-report of the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions.

The first session of the Soviet of the Union was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace at 1400 hours. It was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

The deputies and guests stood in memory of deputies K.U. Chernenko, D.F. Ustinov, N.F. Aksenov, P.S. Kutakhov, A.A. Mekhrentsev, and V.N. Sivets, who have died.

The Soviet of the Union heard a report from K.S. Demirchyan, chairman of the Credentials Commission on the verification of the credentials of deputies elected since the USSR Supreme Soviet Second Session in place of former deputies. The Soviet of the Union resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: V.P. Yefremov, elected 24 February 1985 for Moscow city's Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug no. 12; O.I. Lobov, elected 24 February 1985 for Sverdlovsk Oblast's Irbitskiy Electoral Okrug No. 297; V.V. Osipov, elected 24 February 1985 for Sinelnikovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 432 in the Ukraine SSR's Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; G.Kh. Kadyrov, elected 24 February 1985 for Bulungurskiy Electoral Okrug No. 592 in the Uzbek SSR's Samarkand Oblast; A.S. Ivanov, elected 24 February 1985 for the Tashkentskiy-Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 601 in the Uzbek SSR's Tashkent Oblast; K. Salykov, elected 24 February 1985 for the Karakalpak ASSR's Nukuskiy Electoral Okrug No. 615; I.D. Laptev, elected 24 February 1985 for Azerbaijan SSR's Tauzskiy Electoral Okrug No. 685; N.S. Izmaylova, elected 26 May 1985 for Moscow city's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug No. 11; and F.V. Popov, elected 26 May 1985 for the Altay Kray's Slavgorodskiy Electoral Okrug No. 66.

The Soviet of the Union made certain changes to the composition of the chamber's standing commissions.

In connection with his election as a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Deputy M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was released from his duties as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission.

The Soviet of the Union elected deputy Ye.K. Ligachev as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission and released him from his duties as chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission, and elected Deputy N.I. Ryzhkov as chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission.

The Soviet of the Union released Deputy V.P. Orlov from his duties as chairman of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission and deputy Ya. Ya. Vagris from his duties as member of the Science and Technology Commission in connection with their election as deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Soviet of the Union elected Deputy V.K. Gusev as chairman of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission and released him from his duties as member of the Plan and Budget Commission.

Deputy V.F. Popov was elected member of the Legislative Proposals Commission; Deputy I.D. Laptev was elected member of the Foreign Affairs Commission; Deputy N.S. Izmaylova was elected member of the Plan and Budget Commission; Deputies V.P. Yefremov and K. Salykov were elected members of the Transport and Communications Commission; Deputy A.S. Yeliseyev was elected member of the Science and Technology Commission; Deputy A.D. Melikov was elected member of the Public Education and Culture Commission; Deputy O.I. Lobov was elected member of the Commission on Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women; and Deputy A.S. Ivanov was elected member of the Youth Affairs Commission.

The discussion of the question of observing the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of national resources then began.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: L.B. Yerminev (Nizhnelomovskiy Electoral Okrug, Penza Oblast), A.A. Logunov (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow City), B.F. Bratchenko (Ordzhonikidzevskiy Electoral Okrug, Kemerovo Oblast), I.V. Zakharov (Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Leningrad City), Yu. M. Khusainov (Glubokskiy Electoral Okrug, Vitebsk Oblast), Ye. V. Balakina (Kolomenskiy Electoral Okrug, Moscow Oblast), A.A. Shumskiy (Nevinnomysskiy Electoral Okrug, Stavropol Kray), Yu. Ya. Ruben (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Latvian SSR); A.F. Voystrochenko (Volodarskiy Electoral Okrug, Bryansk Oblast); V.N. Polyakov (Avtozavodskiy Electoral Okrug, Kuybyshev Oblast), V.I. Sitnikov (Bratskiy Electoral Okrug, Irkutsk Oblast), L.V. Radyukevich (Magnitogorskiy Electoral Okrug, Chelyabinsk Oblast); V.I. Semenov (Sergachskiy Electoral Okrug, Gorkiy Oblast); A.K. Mukhametzyanov (Almetyevskiy Electoral Okrug, Tatar ASSR); and N.P. Zaystev (Novokuznetskiy Electoral Okrug, Memerovo Oblast).

At that point the Soviet of the Union ended its discussion of the question of observing the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of natural resources.

The first session of the Soviet of Nationalities opened at 1400 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers. It was chaired by A.E. Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

The deputies and guests stood in memory of deputies M.P. Bobrikov, K. Sh. Kuliyeu, K.S. Moskalenko, K. Orazov, P. Yu. Ramonas, and V.N. Chelomey, who have died.

The Soviet of Nationalities heard a report from O.S. Miroshkhin, chairman of the Credentials Commission, on the verification of the credentials of the deputies elected since the USSR Supreme Soviet Second Session to replace former deputies. The Soviet of Nationalities resolved to recognize the credentials of the following deputies: V.S. Stepanov, elected 24 February 1985 for the Karelian ASSR's Sortavalskiy Electoral Okrug No. 578; S.N. Kovalev, elected 24 February 1985 for Chuvash ASSR's Moskovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 681; I.M. Khatanzevskiy, elected 24 February 1985 for Nenets Autonomous Okrug's Nenetskiy Electoral Okrug No. 744; and S.A. Niyazov, elected 26 May 1985 for the Turkmen SSR's Bezmeinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 421.

The Soviet of Nationalities made certain changes to the composition of the chamber's previously elected standing commissions.

Deputy S.L. Sokolov was released from his duties as member of the Credentials Commission in connection with his appointment as USSR defense minister.

The following were elected: Deputies S.N. Kovalev and Sh.G. Nishnianidze were elected members of the Credentials Commission; Deputy A.I. Volskiy was elected member of the Industrial Commission; Deputy V.S. Stepanov was elected member of the Transport and Communications Commission; Deputy V.K. Kadyrbayev was elected member of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission; and Deputy I.M. Khatanzeyskiy was elected member of the Youth Affairs Commission.

The discussion of the report on the question of observing the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of natural resources then began.

The following deputies spoke in the debates: Ye.V. Kachalovskiy (Kharkovskiy Rural Electoral Okrug, Ukraine SSR); L.N. Krasnova (Mogilev City Electoral Okrug, Belorussian SSR); Yu.A. Izrael (Khodzheyliyskiy Electoral Okrug, Kara-Kalpak ASSR); V.S. Stepanov (Sortavalskiy Electoral Okrug, Karelia ASSR); A.S. Kulenov (Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Electoral Okrug, Kazakh SSR); A.F. Ryuytel (Vilyandskiy Northern Electoral Okrug, Estonian SSR); N.S. Chitanava (Signakhskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); L.V. Petravichus (Mazheyskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR); R.S. Kulmatov (Alayskiy Electoral Okrug, Kirghiz SSR); S.V. Mikhalkov (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Chechen-Ingush ASSR); G.N. Seidov (Kubatlinskiy Electoral Okrug, Azerbaijan SSR); A. Iskandarov (Khivingkiy Electoral Okrug, Uzbek SSR); D.A. Arutyunyan (Leninakanskiy-Zavodskoy Electoral Okrug, Armenian SSR); A.A. Zhuchenko (Kriulyanskiy Electoral Okrug, Moldavian SSR); S.A. Niyazov (Bezmeinskiy Electoral Okrug, Turkmen SSR); M.Sh. Toshev (Tursunzadayevskiy Electoral Okrug, Tajik SSR); and Sh.R. Abdurashitov (Duvanskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR).

At that point the Soviet of Nationalities ended its discussion of the question of observing the law's requirements on nature protection and the rational use of natural resources. The session is continuing its work.

INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DISCHARGED

LD091746 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 9 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev from the post of USSR minister of industrial construction in connection with his transfer to other work.

Named Leningrad Obkom Head

LD081539 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad Obkom of the CPSU, which examined an organizational question, took place today. The plenum released Comrade Zaykov from the duties of the first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom of the party, in connection with his election as secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Solovyev, who had earlier worked as first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom of the party and recently as USSR minister of industrial construction, has been elected first secretary of Leningrad Obkom of the party.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made speeches at the plenum.

STATE MEASURES TO HELP YOUNG FAMILIES APPROVED

LD092235 Moscow TASS in English 2036 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, at its meeting last week, approved new state measures for improving the housing conditions of young families. A decision was adopted to start the construction of special youth housing estates, including apartments and social and cultural amenities.

To speed up the construction, future tenants will work on building sites. It was also decided to set up special youth housing cooperatives. Their members will receive interest-free state loans (the state bank's normal interest rate is 0.5 per cent a year). There are also benefits in paying off the loans.

The new measures will, undoubtedly, help speed up the solution of the housing problems for young families. The assistance in housing construction is only part of the state scheme aimed at helping young people in general and young families in particular.

There is no unemployment in the USSR, every young man or woman of any trade or training, gets a job. This is something one takes for granted in the Soviet Union.

Young families usually have children. Earlier on, the state provided lump sums starting from the birth of a third child. At present, there are benefits for first and second children. This concerns chiefly young families. In addition to the paid maternity leave, the mother may get a paid leave for the period until her child is one year old. She can extend her leave, this time without pay, for six months, without losing her job.

The young family may get an interest-free state loan to buy furniture and set up house. After the birth of their first child, up to forty per cent of the loan is written off.

There are benefits for youngsters who work and study -- training of all kinds in the Soviet Union is free of charge, while workers get additional paid leaves during exams -- one-month long at higher educational establishments.

Young families send their kids to creches or kindergartens, paying only twenty per cent of the cost of the upkeep, the rest being paid by the state.

In brief, much is being done in the Soviet Union for improving the life of young people, for inspiring in them confidence about the future. This concern tells on demographic processes. According to statistics, newly-weds have become younger in the country. Girls marry an average of one year earlier than twenty years ago, and men 18-24 months earlier, which is attributed to social confidence. This confidence is strengthened by the new measures approved last week. Indicatively, they were adopted on the year that was designated by the United Nations as International Youth Year.

POLITBURO SIGNS VETERAN BOLSHEVIK'S OBITUARY

PM081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jul 85 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed obituary of Anna Nikolayevna Bychkova]

[Excerpts] Anna Nikolayevna Bychkova, one of the oldest veterans of the revolutionary movement in Russia, a member of Lenin's party since 1906, Hero of Socialist Labor and a personal pensioner of union status, died in Sverdlovsk 5 July 1985 in her 100th year. After her return to Russia in April 1917 A.N. Bychkova worked as secretary of the metal workers trade union in Yekaterinburg and after the Great October victory she worked in national education and social security organs in Perm and Yekaterinburg. From 1922 she was engaged in party work. In 1929 A. N. Bychkova was elected chairman of the Sverdlovsk City Soviet, in 1931 she was elect secretary of the central committee of the educational workers trade union, and then chairman of the central committee of the trade union of preschool institution workers.

M. S. Gorbachev, G. A. Aliyev, V. I. Vorotnikov, V. V. Grishin, A. A. Gromkyo, D. A. Kunayev, Ye. K. Ligachev, N. I. Ryzhkov, M. S. Solomentsev, N. A. Tikhonov, V. M. Chebrikov, E. A. Shevardnadze, V. V. Shcherbitskiy, P. N. Demichev, V. I. Dolgikh, V. V. Kuznetsov, B. N. Ponomarev, S. L. Sokolov, B. N. Yeltsin, L. N. Zaykov, M. V. Zimyanin, I. V. Kapitonov, V. P. Nikonov, K. V. Rusakov, G. F. Sizov, G. P. Razumovskiy, N. Ye. Kruchina, Ya. P. Ryabov, L. F. Bobykin, Yu. V. Petrov, S. B. Vozdvizhenskiy, I. A. Golovanov, V. A. Zhiteneva, V. D. Kadochnikov, Ye. A. Korovin, O. I. Lobov, V. M. Manyukhin, V. N. Romanov, S. A. Toporkov.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS COLLEGIUM

LD091516 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] An augmented session took place today of the Collegium of the Ministry of Railways. It was noted in the report by Comrade Konarev, minister of railways, and in the speeches by the session's participants that the most important task of all railroad workers is to raise the technical level of rail transport and to rapidly transfer the industry onto an intensive track of development in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and of the resolutions and conclusion expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of speeding up scientific and technical progress.

At the session, ways to restructure the activity of the central apparatus of the railways, enterprises, and organizations and to strengthen the effect of this on the development of scientific and technical progress were spelled out. Measures were projected for the maximum realization of scientific potential and the reserves of advanced experience. Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES PENZA AWARD CEREMONY

LD091634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] A festive meeting was held today in Penza devoted to the conferment of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the town.

Thus were the successes of Penza's workers marked in economic and cultural construction, and their contribution to securing the victory in the Great Patriotic War. Comrade Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium first deputy chairman, gave a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, he warmly congratulated the town and oblast's workers on receiving the homeland's high award, and pinned the order to the town banner to loud applause.

VOROTNIKOV REPORTS AT RSFSR MINISTERS SESSION

LD082203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] At a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on 8 July, a discussion was held on questions of the tasks of the administrative and economic organs of the RSFSR resulting from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee on speeding up scientific-technical progress, and of the progress of implementing the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the 1985 state budget of the RSFSR. A report was delivered by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the session were Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Razumovskiy, head of the department of organizational party work of the CPSU Central Committee [name and position as heard] Gostev, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Economic Department, scientists, heads of a number of union ministries, enterprises, and organizations.

GRISHIN SPEAKS AT MOSCOW AKTIV MEETING

LD081535 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jul 85

[Text] The party sets its great hopes on the working class and intelligentsia of Moscow in the sphere of realizing the plans for transferring the economy onto the track of intensive development. The capital possesses mighty scientific and production potential; many valuable initiatives that were later to spread countrywide were born here. The profound analysis of what has been done in terms of the Muscovites' contribution to the party's economic strategy was given today at a meeting of the party and economic aktiv of Moscow. The results of the conference on issues of accelerating the scientific and technical progress and tasks of the city party organization have been examined.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee, delivered a report. He stressed that Communists and the working people of the capital are actively supporting the innovative approach of the party and its Central Committee to tackling the key problems of the social and economic development of the country and that they are fully determined to realize everything that has been planned.

TWO ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Cosmos-1666

LD090658 Moscow TASS in English 0656 GMT 9 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 9 TASS -- Another official satellite of the Earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1666, was launched in the Soviet Union on July 9, 1985.

The satellite which carries scientific instrumentation to continue space research was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 97.8 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 679 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 646 km, and orbital inclination -- 82.5 degrees. The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

Cosmos-1667

LD100925 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0350 GMT 10 Jul 85

["Biosatellite in Flight" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 10 July (TASS) -- The latest artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1667," designed for the continuation of research into the effect of space flight factors on living organisms, was launched in the USSR today. Scientific-experimental systems with various biological (study) objects as well as equipment for radiation-physical research have been installed on it.

During the flight experiments will be carried out to study processes of adaptation to weightlessness and to solve tasks of radiation safety of space flights.

A number of studies and experiments will be carried out within the framework of the program of international cooperation in research and the conquest of space for peaceful purposes.

The satellite has been brought into an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of rotation: 89 minutes; apogee: 297 km; perigee: 222 km; inclination of orbit: 82.3 degrees. The apparatus installed on board the satellite is functioning normally.

POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR MILITARY STRESSED

PM051503 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Increasing the Effectiveness of Political Classes"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate heard and discussed a report by Major General R. Beshchev, first deputy chief of the Southern Group of Forces Political Directorate, on the work of political organs and party organizations to improve political classes with soldiers and sergeants in the light of current party demands.

The results of the discussion were summed up by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted during the discussion that in the time since the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, political organs and party organizations have done definite work to improve the system of political classes. Their organizational level has improved, greater attention is being devoted to the selection, training, and education of the leaders of political class groups, and the leading personnel of units, formations, staffs, and directorates are participating in these classes more actively. A number of measures to improve the effectiveness of political studies have been implemented.

At the same time, it was noted during the discussion that the Southern Group of Forces -- like certain military districts, other groups of forces, and the fleets -- is still not carrying out with proper persistence and tangible results the party directives on eradicating formalism in political training and increasing its effectiveness. The necessary attention is not everywhere devoted to the quality of political studies and to strengthening their efficiency and links with life and the tasks being resolved by the troops.

A certain number of soldiers and sergeants are poorly informed about events inside the country and abroad and do not understand profoundly enough the complexity and dangers of the current military-political situation in the world. This category of servicemen does not always have a full idea of our achievements in socialist building or of progress in the fulfillment of the plans for the country's economic and social development. The educational potential inherent in political studies is inadequately exploited, particularly in the sphere of strengthening military discipline. Political classes rarely analyze the facts and circumstances underlying the negative behavior of certain servicemen.

The ideological, theretical, and methodological training of the leaders of political class groups and the quality of planning seminars require further improvement. The content and methodology of forthcoming classes are rarely discussed. Commanders of formations and units and chiefs of staff and services speak to group leaders only irregularly. Additional work is not organized with those who miss classes. Not enough attention is paid to training young leaders of political class groups and to training leaders of seminars of nonstaff propaganda workers. Work to step up the counterpropaganda emphasis in political classes lags behind modern demands.

Not all political organs and party organizations have a profound understanding of the political training of soldiers and sergeants. Party committees and bureaus do not analyze in depth the quality of political training. They react in an insufficiently principled matter to instances of an irresponsible attitude to the holding of political classes on the part of certain Communists.

They poorly direct Komsomol organizations toward ensuring that Komsomol members set an example in political studies. Servicemen are not yet involved in political classes everywhere, particularly in rear and economic subunits. The agitation, propaganda, and political education measures conducted with soldiers and sergeants in units do not always conform to the themes of political classes. It was also noted that the potential of the mass media and cultural enlightenment institutions is not yet being fully utilized.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate instructed the Southern Group of Forces Political Directorate to implement practical measures aimed at eradicating the noted shortcomings and to ensure the total fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee's demands with regard to improving political studies and increasing its effectiveness and fruitfulness.

The attention of the political directorate and political organs was drawn to the consistent implementation of the directives of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and subsequent plenums on eradicating formalism in political training, and strengthening discipline and organization. It was recommended that political classes propagandize more profoundly V.I. Lenin's behests to Soviet servicemen, the materials of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, and the party's course of carrying out a fundamental turnaround and increasing efficiency in all spheres of society's life, and make profound use of the achievements of the social sciences in the personnel's political education. It is important to strive to ensure that political studies are a powerful means of influencing the personnel and serve to strengthen the Communist world outlook in servicemen; to shape high moral, political, and combat qualities; and to educate reliable defenders of the socialist motherland -- patriots and internationalists. It is necessary better to implement the educational potential of political studies in order to mold in servicemen a conscientious attitude to the fulfillment of the demands of the military oath and military regulations, to rally military collectives, and to assert a healthy moral climate in them.

It was noted that it is necessary to envisage measures to step up the counter-propaganda thrust and assertiveness of political studies and all propaganda and agitation work. It is necessary convincingly and profoundly to explain to servicemen the complexity of the present-day military-political situation, the achievements and advantages of socialism, and the enduring importance of the real values of the socialist way of life. It is necessary to disclose in a better argued way the aggressive essence of imperialism, conduct an assertive struggle against ideological subversion by class enemies, and foster political vigilance in Soviet servicemen.

Political organs were instructed to persistently improve the system for the selection and training of the leaders of political class groups, enhance their theoretical level and propaganda skills, and teach them above all active methods of conducting classes and the ability to create the conditions for specific discussions of the urgent problems of life and the combat training of military collectives, and the lively exchange of opinions. Greater attention must be devoted to increasing the quality of work with leaders of political class groups, planning meetings, seminars, and instruction and methodological classes, to generalizing and disseminating the experience of the best methodologists, and to systematically orienting them toward the urgent problems of domestic and international life and the state of affairs in military collectives. It is necessary to grant group leaders the time to prepare for classes, not allow them to be overloaded with other social tasks, and encourage and stimulate their labor.

The political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, and groups of forces and fleets were instructed to take measures to further improve the style of leadership of political studies and ensure effective monitoring of the quality and organization of political classes, the ideological growth of servicemen, and the participation of leading political command staff in the holding of the classes. It is planned systematically (not less than once during each training period) to examine questions of the quality and effectiveness of political training in political organs and party organizations and at meetings and seminars with the command and political staff and the party, Komsomol, and ideological aktiv.

Work must be continued to build up the material, training, and methodological base of political studies and to make more rational and effective use of the potential of the mass media, cultural enlightenment establishments, libraries, methodological centers, information centers, and technical propaganda means. The editorial bureaus of military newspapers and journals were instructed to give more widespread publicity to the front-ranking experience of the work of political organs and party organizations to improve the quality and effectiveness of political studies.